The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,001.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............. As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAURA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 15th Dec. 1877, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coringapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	15
INDIA	2,289	500	December	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY	......	......	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,390 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collins, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th Dec.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec.	at 3 p. m.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan.	do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.	do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan.	3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Suprintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. OLYMPIA

WILL SAIL for NAPLES and LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of the materials of the European General Hospital in Fort George, near Boree Bunder.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal the buildings lately occupied by the European Hospital with their out houses in Fort George, by Public Auction, at the above place on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 3 p. m., all materials, the same consisting of a large quantity of tiles, teak, trusses, beams, posts, flooring planks, rafters, battens, glazed and plain windows, doors, corrugated iron sheeting, iron partition railings, chunam walls, Vehar water pipe, cut stone steps, slabs, &c., &c., The above will be sold into small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
59 pieces of cotton flannels.
1 case of paint brushes.

At 1 P.M.

One English built buggy.
One office shigram.
One Surat cow and calf giving 5 seers of milk.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of several cases of Price & Co.s celebrated perfumery, consisting, of hair and marrow oil, smelling salts, bloom of roses, salts of lemon, rondeletia, florida, lavender, eau de cologne, rose geranium essence of verbina, jockey club, lemon, vanilla-golden and macassar oil, fancy scent boxes and a variety of other essences. Also an invoice of 13 cases of sarsaparilla.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, at "The Rock," Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite to the Sassoon Mills.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c, the property of F. D. Parker, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich plain glassware, dinner and dessert services, plateware such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet stands, a Mahogany case containing a set of best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons, Cutlery by "Mappin brothers," &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture such as round dining table for 8 persons, side board, dumb waiter, whatnots, Madras pattern-dining room chairs, screens, handsome oval tables, easy and drawing room chairs half backed sofas, a centre ottoman consisting of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, chiffoniers, whatnots, plated double light argand lamps, a fish pond on stand with golden fishes, a breach loading rifle, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilets and cheval glasses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, china bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, iron water tank, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, hanging fern baskets, &c.

at 1 p. m.

A light English built mail phaeton in excellent order.
A first rate English cow.
Sets of single and double harness, &c.
Catalogues are published and property is now on view.

N B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 6-30 a. m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable pictures, consisting of oil-paintings and water color drawings, by Mr. Louis Frank, with and without frames, oleographs, chromolithographs, &c. ; also gilt mouldings, general stock-in-trade, a lot of materials for fire-works and other miscellaneous articles, at Louis Frank's art Gallery, Hummum Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Louis Frank, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of his stock-in-trade.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of an assortment of handsome sets of glassware, rich porcelainware, Elkington and Mappins' platedware, splendid glass, 12-light chandeliers and table candelabras, Tucker's hanging argand lamps, valuable marble clocks by "Rimmell" and others, Japanese large vases, handsome bronze and marble statues, first-rate engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, superior saddlery, Cutch work silver ware, first-class full-size slab billiard tables by "G. Wright and Co.," first-rate breech-loading guns, rifles, &c, at Hummum Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 24th and the following days, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Jaffer Sullaman and Co., breaking up their Fort establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a minature billiard table by Thurston, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, splendid pier glasses, carriages and horses, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., at Kumballa Hill.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, billiard table, chandeliers, pier glasses, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN to teach a NATIVE GENTLEMAN ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. Apply by letter to X., care of Rogers & Co., Fort.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN or a GENTLEMAN can have Board and Residence with a Family at Colaba. For terms apply COOL HOUSE, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an English-built BUGGY in good order. Price Rs. 225. Apply to R. D. C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the WAVERLEY HOTEL. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN ORGAN FOR SALE, ten stops, Knee Swell, in perfect order. One year in the country. Price Rs. 475. Apply at the Church Missionary House, Girgaum, Bombay.

THE REV. C. W. PARK will deliver a LECTURE on FRIDAY, December 14th, at 8-30 p.m., in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Voices of Nature." All are invited. E. H. AITKEN, Honorary Secretary.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES may be obtained at any of J. PEARSE'S shops. NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms,—Moderate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee ....DAVE CARSON.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1877.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
FOR THE FAREWELL
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. D. CARSON,
Who will again appear in her artistic representation of
FLEURETTE,
In Offenbach's popular comic Opera,
THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

ALL ACCOUNTS AGAINST MR. CARSON MUST BE PRESENTED BY 12 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY, 15th INSTANT, AS THE COMPANY LEAVE FOR CEYLON PER S. S. MADURA AT 4 P. M. ON THAT DAY.

DAVE CARSON
WILL APPEAR FOR THE LAST TIME AS
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

HIS EXTRAVAGANZY GENERAL DAVE CARSON
Will assemble his
FAMOUS VOLUNTEER WARRIORS
FOR A GRAND DRESS PARADE!
And present each with
A GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 1:

Article I—"Introductory Overture"	Dave Carson's Troop.
Article II—"Opening Chorus" (Operatic)	Dave Carson's Troop.
Article III—"Still I Love Thee"	Mr. Horace Norman.
Article IV—"Susey Brown"	Mr. J. Rollings.
Article V—"Sing Dearest Sing"	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Article VI—"Down by the River Side"	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Article VII—"The Language of Love,"	Dave Carson.
Article VIII—"He Conquers who Endures"	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Article IX—"The Winds Whistle Cold"	Dave Carson's Troop.

IN CONCLUSION,
GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S
VOLUNTEER WARRIORS
WILL MUSTER FOR MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.
AUTUMN MANŒUVRES AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Hark, the Drum !—The Distant Fife!
Approach of the Warriors !—Eyes Right!
Left Wheel !—Forward March to Head-Quarters!
THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPRESS OF INDIA!

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

FOR THE LAST TIME,
WALKING IN THE STARLIGHT.
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

FOR THE LAST TIME,
BALLAD—"NANCY LEE"..........S. Adams.
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

FOR THE LAST TIME,
LITTLE ETTA
WILL APPEAR AS
THE BUTTERFLY BEAU.

FOR THE LAST TIME,
A BURLESQUE OPERATIC MELANGE.
entitled,
ALONZO THE BRAVE.
BY
Mr. J. B. FERRELL

FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE RIVAL LOVERS,
LITTLE ETTA AND MR. J. ROLLINGS.

FOR THE LAST TIME,
DAVE CARSON
In his Classical Rendition of
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.
☞ COMIC OPERA ☜

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Offenbach's Popular Comic Opera,
THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Fleurette (Landlady of a village Cabaret)	Mrs. Dave Carson.
Alphonse (A Shoemaker)	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Pierre (A Blacksmith)	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Upper Circle	„ 1	Pit	As. 8

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be held THIS DAY at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Offices.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 14th December 1877.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the NATIVE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of adopting a MEMORIAL to the BRITISH PARLIAMENT in regard to the NEW RULES of ADMISSION into the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. The public is requested to attend.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE.
Secretary.

Bombay Association Office, 8th December 1877.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of COALS to the above Company for twelve months from 1st January 1878. The description must be that known as DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, and the Tender to contain a double scale of prices, viz., one for delivery at the Bunder, and another for delivery at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly. Further particulars as to the terms of the contract can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 12th December 1877.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY for the CONSTRUCTION of a ROOF over the TULSI SERVICE RESERVOIR on Malabar Hill.

Full particulars and copies of the conditions upon which the Tenders are to be made can be had on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders endorsed "Roof Tender" must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, on or before noon of 15th day of February 1878, addressed to J. H. GRANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1,000, which sum will be returned to the Tenderer as soon as the result of the Tenders has been determined.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give a reason for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders submitted to him.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, December 1877.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures of 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover ; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, up to the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property, accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a precis of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

CHEAP NOVELS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit the special attention of Travellers and Up-country Residents to the selection of Books now on sale at their several Establishments.

The collection comprises several Thousand Volumes of the Cheap Editions of the Works of Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, Wilkie Collins, Lever, Lytton, Disraeli, Trollope, Miss Braddon, Florence Marryat, G. P. R. James Cooper, Dumas, and many other illustrious Authors of the present and preceding generation.

Cash 10 Annas to the English Shilling.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes ; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels ; Levelling Staffs ; Circumferenters ; Prismatic Compasses ; Clinometer with sights, Levels ; Compass and Inclination Scales ; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case ; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand ; Pear-tree Railway Curves ; Plotting Scales ; Marquois Scales, extra thick ; Sets of Mathematical Instruments ; Plain and Bow Compasses ; Aldershot Protractors ; Note Books ; Field Books ; Whatman's best Drawing Papers ; Section Paper ; Tracing Cloth and Paper ; Drawing Pens ; Mapping Pens ; Lithographic Pens ; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers ; Pocket Penknives and Eraser ; Water Colours ; Indian Ink ; Best Lead Pencils ; Field Glasses ; Aneroid Barometers ; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGULS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
AND
COCONADAS,
ALL OF SELECTED TOBACCO
AND SPECIALLY PREPARED.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CHOICE "CAVITES."
Rs. 65 *per* 1,000.—*Rs.* 7 *per Box of* 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels à robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall.	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz.	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	27	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and aperfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6	8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5	0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6	8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above......each	4	0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5	8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes..........each	9	0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs ....each	4	0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8	8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered................each	7 8 to 9 8		Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.. each	12	8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received per S. S. "Australia," a few Cases of SPARKLING RUDISHEIMER.

Credit.		Cash.	
2 doz.		2 doz.	
Per doz. qts.	pts.	Per doz. qts.	pts.
Rs. 34-0	36-8.	Rs. 32-12	35-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
24th November 1877.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22	0
„ Amontillado	„	26	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	„	50	0
Green Seal Champagne	„	38	0
Red and Gold label Claret **	„	11	0
„ „ Pontet Canet	„	20	0
„ „ Sauterne	„	14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	„	38	8
„ Gautier Frere's	„	27	0
Norway Beer	Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pst.		

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

MECHANICAL BEARS.
MECHANICAL LIONS.
MECHANICAL RABBITS.
MECHANICAL PEACOCKS.
MECHANICAL COCKS.
BABIES' DRESSED DOLLS.
BABIES' WOODEN HORSES.

☞ See the Assortment at the Fort Establishment of

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... s. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.
YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.
BLUE, KHAKEE, GREEN, SCARLET, BLACK AND WHITE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

MERRY XMAS.

For the BEST! CHEAPEST!! and MOST VARIED!!! DISPLAY

of XMAS CARDS,
XMAS NOVELTIES,
XMAS BON BONS,
XMAS CRACKERS,
XMAS BAGS,
XMAS BOXES,
SPA GOODS, SACHETS, FANCY GOODS,
HOLLY! IVY!
and
ORNAMENTS FOR XMAS TREES,
JUST ARRIVED,

Visit the
CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS EXECUTED FOR—

Almonds, soft shell, for Dessert.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Arrowroot, Asparagus.
Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Butter Danish, Barley patent.
Bon Bons and Crackers, in great variety.
Beer, Wines and spirits, best quality.
Confectionery, English and Allahabad.
Chocolate Sweets, Crystalized Fruits.
China Preserves, Currants.
Cocoa, Coffee, Cornflour.
Dungry Towls and Bath Towls.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Fruits in Syrup.
Ginger Beer Powder.
Hams, Fresh, in Canvas.
Household Requisites.
Indian Condiments, Isinglass.
Jams, English and Tasmania.
Knife Boards and Knife Polish.
Lemonade Powders, Loaf Sugar.
Muscatel Raisins, Maccaroni, Mustard.
Mistletoe and Holly.
Nielgherry and China Teas.
Olive Oil Italian, Oatmeal, Olives.
Prunes, Potted Meats, Pickles.
Soups, Sugar, Sago, Salad Oil.
Sausages, Sauces, Sodawater Powders.
Tapioca, Tartfruit, Tonic Waters.
Vermouth, Italian, Vermicelli, Vinegar.

Mr. ESSAI is prepared to undertake the supply of Music, Crockery, Cutlery, Furniture, Glassware, Dinner or Supper, and the best of Wines, for Ball Rooms, Dinners, Picnics, &c., at a reasonable total sum. For further particulars apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FOR BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the CLUB, fixed for SATURDAY next, has been unavoidably POSTPONED.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary, R. B. Y. Club.

Bombay, December 12, 1877.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS will be received up to 17th instant for the supply during the year 1878 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on payment.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Byculla, 10th December 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, before resuming pressing operations, will receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Cotton Presses, Finishers, Engines, Boilers and Pumps in their Press building in the Fort, up till THURSDAY, the 10th January next.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 10th December 1877.

ON HAND,

J. AND W. TOLLEY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

D. B. Express Rifle, 450 and 500 gauge, complete	Rs. 00
Single Snider Express Rifle, 450 bore, complete	„ 25
D. B. C. F., Smooth bore, Shot Gun, complete	„ 300

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINK'S Patent Duplex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety ; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.

The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

An early inspection is requested.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,
Shaik Memon Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમબે, બરમાં ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबि, बरमा ट्रेडींग-कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th instant, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 18th idem.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, December 6, 1877.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES (LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

General Agent at Bombay

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
19, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

INDIA AND ITS NATIVE PRINCES. Travels in Central India and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal. By LOUIS ROUSSELET ; carefully Revised and Edited by Lieutenant Colonel C. BUCKLE. Containing 317 Illustrations and Six Maps. Royal 4to 600 pp. Elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt Rs. 65, or cloth extra gilt, Rs. 45.

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF

FIELD EXERCISE and EVOLUTIONS of INFANTRY, as Revised, 1877. *Pocket Edition,* Annas 12 each, or post free Re. 1. One dozen free by post for Rs. 10.

A SHORT COURSE OF MILITARY LAW, as applicable to persons subject to the Mutiny Act, to which is added MILITARY LAW as applicable to persons subject to the Indian Articles of War. By MAJOR GORHAM, R.A. *Second Edition,* Rs. 5-8. *Post free,* Rs. 6-0.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS, an Every Day Horse Book, Illustrated. By CAPT. M. HORACE HAYES, B.S.C. Rs. 5, or post free Rs. 5-4.

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH DEC. 1877.

THE Home telegrams are still devoid of any particulars showing the feeling prevalent respecting the late reverses to the Turkish arms, but judging from commercial advices alone, the effect for the present has been limited to inducing a general quietness in trade without any very decided movement either way. Consols, than which there is no better criterion of the state of commercial feeling, remain unaltered at 95¼, and French Rentes have recovered from 107 to 107½, which cannot but be accepted as a favourable sign, especially when we consider that the unsettled feeling respecting French politics has had even more influence in depressing business of late than the Turco-Russian War.

The London General Produce Markets are all unchanged; Wheat to arrive is unaltered in value; and in Seeds the only movement quoted by Reuter is a decline of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed both ex-Warehouse and to arrive.

The weekly Metal quotations mark an advance of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and £3 in Copper Braziers. Spelter is unchanged, and Yellow Metal is quoted as on Wednesday last, at 16½d. to 16¾d., which we presume means 6¼ to 6¾ per lb.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported quiet, but Cotton in Liverpool continues steady at former prices. The day's sales are estimated at 12,000 bales—a fair average quantity all things considered—and arrivals are no lower; Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment, Canal, being quoted in private telegrams at 5⅜d., and Good Broach nothing below for the same shipment at 6 1-16d. per lb. Political matters at the moment are doubtless paramount, but the figures are not altogether destitute of influence, and yesterday's short receipts at the American ports may have a steadying effect.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ and March shipment at 11 11-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts...	26,000	29,000	35,000
Five days' „	133,000	125,000	135,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	1,815,000	2,156,000	1,897,000

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows an advance of ¼ in Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Fives-and-a-half being unchanged.

At the biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday £200,000 were offered, but only £197,000 were allotted as follows:—£162,000 to Calcutta and £25,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 8.71d., and £10,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·63d., tenders at 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee receiving in full on all three places. These rates are considerably under what was generally expected, most people having put their estimate at an average of 1s. 8¾d., and the result is the more marked from Silver having declined from 54½d. to 53¾d. per oz. This shows very clearly that supplies of the metal are still sufficiently large to render the Indian Exchanges the guiding influence, and so long as this is the case, any great advance in the value of the rupee cannot be expected. Money here is becoming more plentiful every day, as may be gathered from the fact of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having further reduced their rates one per cent. all round to-day, and with the prospect of increased Council drawings at an early date it will take a more active export trade than we yet have in prospect to prevent a further drop in Silver.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as was to be expected, opened this morning with a very irregular feeling, and for some time it was impossible to obtain reliable quotations, but ultimately the market settled down to a decline of ⅛d. to 3 16d. per rupee. Even at the reduced level, however, there are few sellers, next to nothing has been done, and the tendency is in favour of lower rates. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8⅝d. to 21-32d. per Re.
Do. „ 6 months' sight . 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d. „
Credits „ 3 „ ... .1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9d. „
Documents „ 3 „ ....1s. 9d. „
Sovereigns each......................... Rs. 11-9.

On Calcutta no transactions are reported, and rates are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet, but prices are fairly supported. We call Fours, Rs. 95 to 95¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

THE SHARE MARKET is quieter again, and any changes to-day have been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower. Land Companies are unchanged, and the only alteration in Press Companies is a reduction of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are weaker and we quote a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 per share in Colaba, Great Eastern, and Khandeish Spinning.

COTTON continues very quiet, and notwithstanding the short receipts at the American ports yesterday, and the drop in Exchange here to-day, there has been considerable desire shown to sell at slightly under previous prices. Buyers, however, still hold, off and it seems very evident that we shall not see any active buying until our quotations are more on a par with Liverpool. For New Cotton current quotations for a month's delivery are:—Good Omra Rs. 207, F. G. F. Rs. 204, G. F. Rs. 201; but buyers quote from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy under these prices.

LINSEED is quiet at 6-9 per cwt. and Rapeseed is unaltered at Rs. 7-15 to Rs. 8 per candy, the small supplies preventing any decline.

FREIGHTS are dull and nominally unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool we still quote £1-5 ready to £1-10 for early January shipment. For the Mediterranean ports Steamers are wanted, but not at rates which owners are inclined to accept. Sailing ships remain quite out of request.

PIECE GOODS are in fair request from first hands, and a moderate business has been done yesterday and to-day at quite previous prices, but from the Bazaar the off-take continues small.

COALS are quiet and unaltered in price,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	698¾
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	106
Bank of Madras..........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p. s.	845
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited............	7,500	150	all	4 p. s. ..	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Port Canning Land Company. Limited..........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p. s.	235

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Abdoola Jeraz, Mr. Vuzier Meerally, and 106 deck passengers.

THE s. s. MARLBOROUGH, 1,044 tons, Captain E. Newcome, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (December 2nd) with the following cargo:—16,259 bags rice, 705 packages gunnies, 1,085 bags sugar, 1 case vermilion, 150 bags ginger, 250 bales jute, 194 packages tea, and 958 bags callie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Kurrachee.—Col G. J. Mellies, Lieut-Genl. Sir A Taylor, Capt. Collings, Capt. Beckett, Capt. Pearson, Asst. Apothy. and Mrs. Dias and child, and Mr. Vishnoo Narrayen. For different ports.—Sixty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following cargo—600 boards, 31 packages piece goods, 24 bales twist, 120 cases beads, 9 cases paint, 158 cases wines and spirits, 1 case boots, 33 cases provisions, 2 packages beer, 14 cases candles, 2 cases gold thread, 5 boxes false pearls, 6 cases saffron, 673 boxes silver, 12 boxes specie, 5 packages munjeet, 2 bags grain, 15 bags gum, 2 packages honey, 7 packages bysabole, 12 packages horns, 11 packages cotton, 6 packages silk, 27 packages cloves, 13 cases wax, 810 bags pumice, and several packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Pehlwan (s)...........	Nacoda	Goa, Dec 10.
13	H M S Undaunted(s)	Smith...........	Colombo, Dec 10.
	Venetia (s)	Andrews	Venice, Nov 16.
	Marlborough (s).....	Newcome	Calcutta, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Dreadnought	Bustin	Colaba.
	Palmas	Elias	Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, to Southampton.
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Brig Futtay Sultan, to Malabar Coast Aden, Jeddah, and Hodeida.

MADRAS.

Dec.	DEPARTURES.		
9	Backia Lutchmy ...	....	Coast.
10	Sophie	....	Coast.
	A L Palmer...........	....	Balasore.
	Malda (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	....	London.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Chyebassa—To Port Said: Mr and Mrs Green. From Madras to London: Col A W Ritherdon and two daughters, Mr G T Thornhill, Messrs A Williamson and C H Crawford.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2 Tigre, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
2 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from London.
2 Bangalore, Stead, from Bombay.
2 Cadiz, ss, Echatrie, from Liverpool.
3 Torrington, ss, Chitham, from Batavia.
3 Marlborough, ss, Webster, from Jeddah.
4 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, from London.
4 Ettore, ss, Lazzarich, from Trieste.
4 William Cory, ss, Croxon, from Calcutta.
4 Sparton, ss, Cooper, from Colombo.
4 Amazone, ss, Mortimord, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2 Tigre, ss, Champenois, to Shanghai.
2 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
2 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Venice.
3 St Osyth, ss, McNabb, to Jeddah.
3 Cadiz, ss, Echatrie, to Manilla.
3 Torrington, ss, Chitham, to Holland.
4 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
4 Marlborough, ss, Webster, to Bussorah.
4 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, to Calcutta.
4 Ettore, ss, Lazzarich, to Bombay.
4 William Cory, ss, Croxon, to Marseilles.
5 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, to Mussowa.
5 Sparton, ss, Cooper, to London.
5 Amazone, ss, Mortimord, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Reciprocity, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Futtay Baharee, ship, Nacoda, from Bussorah.
Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Oimara—1,496 bars and 60 bundles iron, E R Mody.

FROM LONDON.

Mallowdale s—12 cases matches, H B Sleeman and Co; 100 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.
Oimara—4,854 bars and 187 bundles iron, Merwanjee and Co.
Guinevere—20 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Lorne s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Scotland s—8 bales printing papers and 2 casks type metal, Bhicoo Sarba Co; 25 cases yellow metal braziers, Lockmanjee Ebrahimjee 8 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Mongolia s—5 hogsheads cognac and 1 hogshead sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 31 case writing paper, Byramjee Shapoor, jee.
Sir John Lawrence—15 case wine, Remington and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—9 bales printing paper, The Bombay Gazette.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, C Bonneville and Co.
Australia s—30 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 72½ cwts wheat, Tulluckchund Kevulram; 151½ cwts myrabollams, and 440 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 2 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.
F W Harris s—24½ cwts B horns and 14½ cwts D horns, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 52 cwts wheat, Currim Peckeerbhoy; 50 bales wool, Lalladhur G Vindjee; 105 bales cotton, Odaychund Surdarmull; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 336 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee; 800 cwts wheat, Virjeebhoy Vully.
City of Baltimore s—750 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolsedass; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—1 bale skins, Hajee Sulleman Essa.
Zambesi s—403 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 13½ cwts Mother o' pearl shells, Ahmed Hajee Essa; 30 cwts wax, Ruttonjee Maneckjee and Co; 60 cases fishmaws, Allarukhia Sazun; 427 cwts olibanum, Allymahomed Hassum; 240 cwts olibanum, Dhurrumsee Villjee; 79½ cwts olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 3 cwts E teeth, Guneshdass Surowjee; 4 cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 625 cwts myrabollams and 12 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Ahmed and Co; 14 bales hides, Hajee Janmahomed Abdool Khalick; 4 bales hides, Jaffer Lalla; 65 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensee; 18 bales hides, Dhurumsee Velljee; 11 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 bales hides, W Nicol and Co; 1,605 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 45 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 19 cwts gum and 2 cases fishmaws, Momed Corjee; 7 cwts E teeth, Abdool Remon Khan Mam d; 13 bundles E teeth, Surriff Dureesh; 8 bales carpets, 6 bales skins and 9 bales hides, Allarakhia Nutboo; 12 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bogabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Zambesi s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Scotland s—93 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.
Lady Clare s—500 cwts pepper, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Olympia s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia s—150 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

W H Atkinson s—1,709 cwts gingellyseed, 200 cwts linseed, and 34½ cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.
Royal Crown s—340 cwts gingellyseed, Burjorjee Nowrojee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—10 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Ganos s—2 bales cotton, Sewbux Joharmull; 104 bales cotton, Young and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

557-77—Rimington, Hore and L—Donga Heera and others vs Panalall Poonumchund and others—Tyabjee and S. and Jefferson and Payne.
614-77—In person and pauper—Joseph Georgettee vs T G Glover and others—Jefferson and Payne.
438-77—Macfarlane and G—Sadoojee Vitoojee P vs Dhunjee Mowjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
470-77—Khunderao M—Dayal Bhimjee and others vs Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford an B.
521-77—Lynch and T—Bhimjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Moolebai widow.
279-76—Hearn, C and L—W London vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and S.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakedass and another vs Jorsmurmull Annutram—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
444-71—Tyabjee and S—Rao Saheb Gungadhur vs Manchoobai Colliandass—L nch and T.
426-77—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee—Pestonjee K.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs Manokjee Limjee Manokjee—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 12th December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·907
Temperature of the Air...................................... 75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................... 68·0
Dew Point .... 64·5
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...... 80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)... 66·2
General Direction of wind ....N, NENE, NE, NNW, NW NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours .... 268.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

Dillon, Capt, Madras 45th Regt, on duty from Meean Meer.
Wright, Capt, Madras 45th Regt, on duty, from Meean Meer.
Stevens, Major, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 13.

Walter, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Gordon, Major, 20th Punjaub Infantry, from leave, from England.
Russell, Major, R A, to appear before a Medical Board, from Ferozepore.
Chambers, Lieut Col, 6th Punjaub Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Batty, Surg, Bombay 7th Regt N I, from furlough, from England
Crowe, Col, R H A, to appear before a Medical Board, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Dillen, Capt, Madras 45th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Wright, Capt, Madras 45th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major J H Blanshard, Bengal Invalid Establishment.

Colonel L B Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Colonel C O'B Palmer, Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut B A MacMahon, R A, Punjab F F, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Captain W B Craigie, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Honorary Surgeon J M DeSouza, Sassoon Hospital, Poona, is transferred to the Pension List, the Invalid pension of his rank, viz, Rupees 175 per mensem.

Sub-Conductor C S Wiseman, employed in the Adjutant General's Office, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 29th August 1877.

The services of Lieut-Colonel T G Coles are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following G O by the Government of India, dated 30th Nov, is republished:—"Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualty, the name of the undermentioned Officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—Major J M Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, in consequence of the death of Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) W T Money, Madras Infantry."

Hony Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary H Sutton, of the Ordnance Department, having been invalided, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a monthly stipend of Rupees 140 payable in India.

Lieut-Colonel W Blakeney, Staff Corps, Second in Command 22nd Regt N I, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut Col T E Britten and Major T Trueman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, on the 4th instant.

Mr Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Jauli, in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Satara.

Mr F T Williams, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed furlough for one year. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr J B C Dunsterville, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr A Cumine to be Assistant Collector of Tanna.

Mr D B Crawford Second Class Deputy Collector in Sind, to act as First Class Deputy Collector, with effect from the 8th Sept until date of Mr. Forman joining his appointment.

Mr C E S Steele, Third Class Deputy Collector in Sind to act as Second Class Deputy Collector with effect also from the above date.

Mr J Elphinston, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Rutnagiri, to act, on his return from furlough, as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Dharwar and Political Agent, Dharwar, and Mr J B Richey to revert to his appointment of Extra First Assistant Collector of Kaira in charge Panch Mahals, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Agent for the Governor, Panch Mahals.

Mr G H D Wilson to revert to his appointment of First Assistant Collector, Kaira, on being relieved of his duties by Mr Richey.

Mr A D Younghusband, appointed a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, arrived on the 9th instant, and is placed under the orders of the Collector of Surat.

His Excellency the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Blaney to be Chairman of the Town Council of the City of Bombay from 1st January 1878, vice Mr J M Maclean, resigned.

His Excellency the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H Morland to be a Member of the Town Council of the City of Bombay from 1st January 1878, vice Mr J M Maclean, resigned.

Surgeon F C Barker is appointed Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat, during the absence of Surgeon-Major C Joynt on privilege leave or until further orders.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

Admiralty, 20th November 1877.

Navigating Lieut J N Compton has been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Navigating Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant. P W P Hutton, H Brayn, C S Nedham, G A Warleigh, W J Scullard, R H Wellings, W T Thompson.

Staff Surgeon W R Bennett, MD, has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon.

Engineer R Goodwin has been placed on the Retired List.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd November.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A S M Browne, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut Col, vice G R Rawlinson, retired.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain J Moore, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice W C Calvert, who exchanges.

6th Dragoon Guards, Captain W C Calvert, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice J Moore, who exchanges.

8th Hussars, Quartermaster-Sergeant J A Hefferon to be Quartermaster, vice J W Kelly, retired on half pay.

10th Hussars, Riding-Master C Sandes to be Lieut, vice E Conard, deceased; Sub-Lieut F H Harford, from the 16th Foot, to be Sub Lieut, in succession to Lieut R Tuite-Dalton, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Riding-Master H M'Gee, from the 11th Hussars, to be Riding-Master, vice C Sandes, appointed Lieut.

18th Hussars, Major T Phillips to be Lieut-Col, vice G Barton, retired. Captain and Brevet Major H E Malet, to be Major, vice T Phillips. Lieut W E Bolton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H E Malet.

Royal Artillery, General Sir J Brind, K C B (late Bengal), to be Colonel-Commandant, vice G Twemlow, (late Bengal), deceased.

Major P O Anderson (late Bengal), to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Colonel E Harrison (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension.

Major T L Still to be Lieut-Col, vice T H Pitt, who retires upon a pension.

Captain H H Murray (late Bengal), to be Major, vice C P Anderson (late Bengal), promoted.

Captain J R D Cooke to be Major, vice T L Still, promoted.

Captain E S Gordon, from the seconded List, to be Major, vice F J G Hill, who retires upon a gratuity.

Captain F T Lloyd to be Major, vice E W Sandys, who retires upon a gratuity.

Captain R H Grant, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice H H Murray (late Bengal), promoted.

Lieut A R Mainwaring to be Captain, vice J R D Cooke promoted.

Lieut F M Robinson, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Captain.

Lieut D W Buckle to be Captain, vice F T Lloyd, promoted.

Lieut G M J Moore to be Captain, vice W E Denison, who retires upon a gratuity.

Lieut G R Hadaway, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut, vice W B Hoggan, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut R J Bevan to be Lieut upon the Supernumerary List.

Veterinary-Surgeon B A W Powell, from the Veterinary Department, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice J E Elphick, who exchanges.

Coast Brigade, Lieut W Spall to be Captain, vice H Marshall, who retires upon full-pay.

Lieut J W Garnham to be Captain, vice J Taylor, who retires upon full-pay.

Lieut J W Hunter to be Captain, vice G Montgomery, who retires upon full-pay.

Lieut W S Sprent to be Captain, vice J Ramsay, who retires upon full-pay.

Lieut W Coleman to be Captain, vice J McLornon, who retires upon full-pay.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J McCaffery to be Lieut, vice W Spall, promoted.

Master Gunner H Maples to be Lieut, vice J W Garnham promoted.

Master Gunner J Porter to be Lieut, vice J. W. Hunter promoted.

Sergeant-Major F G Pownall to be Lieut, vice W. S. Sprent, promoted.

Sergeant-Major A J Lindsay to be Lieut vice W. Coleman, promoted.

Coldstream Guards—for Captain and Lieut Col J H Hall to be Major, &c., as stated in the Gazette of 30th Oct, 1877, read Captain and Lieut-Colonel J H Hall to be Major (with the rank of Colonel), &c.

1st Foot, Lieut W B Baker to be Captain, vice W Freeborn, retired on a pension.

2nd Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Mitchell retires on a pension. Lieut Adams to be Captain vice H Barter, deceased. Lieut T J Atkinson to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut A Adye, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

3rd Foot, Captain A T Wilkinson retires from the Service receiving a gratuity. Lieut G R J Evelyn to be Second Lieut in succession to Sub-Lieut R C Andrews, transferred to the 33rd Foot.

5th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Bigge to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col G Carden, placed on halfpay. Captain and Brevet Major Harkness to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Bigge. Captain and Brevet Major F Pocklington to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Ross, retired on a pension. Lieut Drew to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Harkness. Lieut Darley to be Captain, vice Brevet Major F. Pockling ton. 7th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Daubeny retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Captain and Brevet Major Surman retires on a pension.

10th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Strong retires on a pension.

11th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Corrie to be Lieut Col vice Brevet Col Roe, retired on a pension. Major and Brevet Lieut Col M'Causland to be Lieut-Col, vice Osborn, retired on a pension. Captain and Brevet Major Arthur to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Corrie. Captain and Brevet Major Green to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col M'Causland. Lieut S Reid to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Arthur. Lieut Kinder to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Green.

13th Foot, Captain Kemmis retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Captain Bate retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

17th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Parker retires on a pension. Captain and Brevet Major Hunt retires on a pension.

18th Foot, Captain Briggs retires on a pension.

19th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Baldwin retires on a pension. Captain Michell retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut Emerson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Rew, retired on a penson.

20th Foot, Lieut-Col and Brevt Col Meares retires on a pension.

24th Foot, Lieut Godwin-Austen, from the 2nd West India Regt, to be Lieut, vice Creyk, who exchanges.

25th Foot, Lieut Gaussen, from the 43rd Foot, to be Lieut, vice Curtis, promoted.

27th Foot, Lieut Buxton to be Captain, vice Brownrigg, retired on half-pay.

35th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Ballingall retires on a pension. Lieut Dowdall to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Lloyd, promoted half-pay Major.

36th Foot, Lieut Smail to be Captain, vice Hawkes, retired on a pension.

40th Foot, Lieut Brougham to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Armstrong, promoted half-pay Major.

52nd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Barwell to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col the Hon.-Curzon, retired on half-pay. Captain Powys to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Barwell. Lieut Meade to be Captain, vice Powys.

54th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major F Parker to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Gammell, retired on a pension. Captain M Gosset, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Parker.

56th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Thompson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Clutterbuck, retired on a pension. Captain J G M De Lair Bean, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Supernumerary Captain, vice Braine, who exchanges.

57th Foot, Major Meaden, from half pay, late Ceylon Rifle Regt, to be Major, vice East, made Supernumerary, as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Head-Quarters.

60th Foot, Captain Kinloch, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brownrigg, retired on a pension.

61st Foot, Captain Fane to be Major, vice Shiffner, retired on hal-pay. Lieut Murray to be Captain, vice Fane.

63rd Foot, Major Kinahan retires on half-pay.

64th Foot, Lieut Wortham to be Captain, vice Wood, retired on a pension.

69th Foot, Captain Townley, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

70th Foot, Sub-Lieut Delamain, from the 109th Foot, to Sub-Lieut, vice Wharry, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

71st Foot, Lieut Inglis to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Morley, retired on a pension.

73rd Foot, the appointment as Sub-Lieut of E Inglis, from the Unattached List, dated 17th Jan. is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to revert to his position as a Supernumerary Sub-Lieut of the Regiment, and a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

76th Foot, Major Caldecott to be Lieut-Col, vice Richardson, retired on full-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Allardice to be Major, vice Caldecott. Lieut Logan to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Allardice.

79th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Cuming to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Miller, C D, placed on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Leith to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Cuming. Lieut Campbell to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Leith. Lieut Napier, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Campbell.

80th Foot, Lieut Saunders to be Captain, vice Swinburne, seconded, while holding the appointment of Commissioner of Perak Police.

82nd Foot, Major and Brevet and Lieut Col Graves to be Lieut Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Flood, C. B., placed on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Briggs to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Graves. Lieut Lloyd to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Briggs.

83rd Foot, Lieut Mayne has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

85th Foot, Lieut Purdon to be Captain, vice Henderson, retired on half-pay.

88th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieut-Col Fry retires on a pension.

94th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Malthus to be Lieut-Col vice Brevet Col Lord Taylour, retired on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Butler to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Malthus. Lieut Froom to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Butler.

99th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Welman to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Dune, retired on half pay. Captain and Brevet Major Coates to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col D R Welman. Lieut Cotton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Coates.

100th Foot, Capt and Brevet Major Lazenby retires on a pension.

101st Foot, Lieut Johnston to be Capt, vice Wright, retired on a pension.

106th Foot, Captain Girardot to be Major, vice Warden, retired on a pension. Lieut James to be Captain, vice Giradot.

109th Foot, Lieut Campbell to be Captan, vice Mackinnon, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut Cathcart retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Rifle Brigade, Captain and Brevet Maj Cragg retires on a pension. Captain and Brevet Major Mildmay retires on a pension. Captain Whybrow retires on a pension. Lieut Leslie, from the Antrim Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Smyth, retired.

1st West India Regt, Captain and Brevet Major Shearman retires on a pension.

2nd West India Regt, Major Brett to be Lieut-Col, vice Russell, retired on a pension. Captain Mathews, to be Major, vice Brett. Lieut Filliter to be Captain, vice Barbar, deceased. Lieut Patchett, to be Captain, vice H W Paterson deceased. Lieut Keighley to be Captain, vice F L Mathews. Lieut Creyk, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Godwin-Austen, who exchanges. Sub-Lieut Leslie, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut Filliter. Sub-Lieut Bond, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut Patchett. Sub-Lieut Hunt, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut Keighley.

Commissariat and transport Department, Deputy Commissary-General Smith has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Veterinary Department, Veterinary-Surgeon Elphick, from the R A, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Powell, who exchanges.

Chaplains' Department, Chaplain of the Third Class the Rev R C Browne to be Chaplain of the second Class, Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Revd G O Vandeleur to be Chaplain of the Third Class.

Half-Pay, Captain and Brevet Col Cockburn, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Captain and Brevet Col Bond, from half pay, Royal Staff Corps, Staff Officers of Pensioners, to be Major. Captain and Brevet Col Smyth, from half-pay, 44th Foot, Staff officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Captain and Brevet Col Dorehill, from half-pay, late 43rd Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Captain Deane, from the 1st Foot, to be Major.

The promotion to the rank of Major, dated 30th June, 1877, of Captain and Brevet Major Baker, from the 12th Foot, is cancelled.

Riding-Master James E Willis, late 20th Hussars, is removed from the Army, the period for which he was placed on half-pay having expired.

Retired Full-Pay, Major and Brevet Colonel Dorehill, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires upon full-pay.

BREVET.

Lieut-Genl Patton, Colonel of the 74th Foot, to be General, vice H Cooper, Colonel of the 45th Foot, whose promotion on 1st October, 1877, is cancelled.

Major and Brevet Col Dorehill, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, upon retiring on full pay.

Captain and Brevet Lieut-Col Fry, 88th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Col, upon retiring on a pension.

Quartermaster Halling, Retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Officers to have the rank of Major-General:—Major and Brevet Colonel J Cockburn, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners. Major and Brevet Colonel Bond, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

In consequence of the promotion of Lieut-General Copland-Crawford upon the 1st October, the undermentioned Officers, who retired from the Royal Artillery as Lieutenant-Colonels on full-pay, prior to 3rd November, 1854, to be promoted as follows:—Lieut-General Hyde to have the honorary rank of General. Lieut-General Shone to have the honorary rank of General. Lieut-General Burnaby to have the honorary rank of General.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring on pensions:—Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Col Harrison Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Col Meares, 20th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retiring on a pension:—

Captain and Brevet Majors Ballingall, 35th Foot. Lazenby, 100th Foot. Parker, 17th Foot. Surman, 7th Foot. Shearmah, 1st West India Regt. Baldwin, 19th Foot. Cragg, Rifle Brigade. Hunt, 17th Foot. Strong, 10th Foot. Mildmay, Rifle Brigade. Mitchell, 2nd Foot.

The undermentioned Officers, Coast Brigade, R. A., to have the honorary rank of Major:—

Captains Marshall, Taylor, Montgomery, Ramsay, McLernon, Briggs, 18th Foot; Whybrow, Rifle Brigade.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieut-Col Mercer, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Elgee, 23rd Foot.
Lieut-Col Owen, R A.
Lieut-Col L'Estrange, R A.
Lieut-Col Andrews, R A.
Lieut-Col Mackenzie, R A.
Lieut-Col Wilson, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.
Lieut-Col Mockler, 64th Foot.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Kerr, half-pay, late Depot Battalion.
Lieut-Col Newdigate, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut-Col Campbell, R A.
Lieut-Col Johnson, R A.
Lieut-Col Dowell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. Lambton, 71st Foot.
Lieut-Col Dickins, 28th Foot.
Lieut-Col Bogle, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.
Lieut-Col McBean, V.C., 93rd Foot.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Deedes, 60th Foot.
Lieut-Col Whitehead, 58th Foot.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Hickes.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Arbuthnot R A.
Major and Brevet Lieut Col Stirling, R A.
Lieut-Col Swindley, 15th Hussars.
Lieut-Col Strover, R A.
Lieut-Col Gloag, Royal (late Madras) Artillery.
Lieut-Col Childers, Royal (late Madras) Artillery.
Lieut-Col Hog, Royal (late Madras) Artillery.
Major and Brevet Lieut Col Fendall, 53rd Foot.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut-General Cooper, Colonel of the 45th Foot, placed on the Retired List on 1st October. Major-General James, Lord Seaton to be Lieut-General. Brevet Colonel W Frederick, Lord Abinger, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Scots Guards, to be Major-General. Major Grace, half-pay, late 68th Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain Watson, 60th Foot, to be Major.

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Eardley-Wilmot, R A:—Major Clerke, half-pay, late 21st Foot, to be Lieut-Col; Captain Everett, 79th Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut-General Lousada Barrow, C. B., Madras Staff Corps:—Major-General Shakespeare, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut-General. Brevet Colonel Hervey, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Major Phillippe, 2nd Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain Coote, 26th Foot, to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place of Major-General Miller, Madras Staff Corps:—Brevet Colonel Gastrell, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Major Davis, 19th Foot, to be Lieut-Col. Captain Molyneux, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Gwilt, C.B:—Brevet Colonel Meyrick, from Lieut-Colonel, half-pay to be Major-General. Major Blake, half-pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain Stewart, 66th Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General Wells, C.B., placedupon the Retired List. Brevet Colonel Marshall, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, late 2nd Life Guards, to be Major-General. Major Warren, 14th Foot, to be Lieut-Col Captain Lowry, 12th Foot, to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Turberville, half-pay, R. A., resigns his Commission, the period for which he was granted half-pay having expired.

Surgeon-Major Rickards, half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....20th, 4h. 42·6m. P.M.
Last Quarter...........................27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr. 14	......	6 27	5 23	5 26 m 6 38 a	0 12 a
Sat. 15	......	6 27	5 24	6 19 m [illegible]	0 23 m 1 6 a
Sun. 16	Third Sunday in Advent	[illegible]	5 24	7 26 m [illegible]	1 43 m 2 5 a
Mon. 17	......	[illegible] 28	5 24	8 18 m 9 49 a	2 48 m 2 50 a
Tues. 18	......	6 29	5 25	9 4 m 10 33 a	3 40 m 3 34 a
Wed. 19	English Mail expected.	6 30	5 25	9 52 m 11 13 a	4 27 m 4 16 a
Th. 20	......	6 30	5 26	10 34 m 11 54 a	5 9 m 5 0 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON begs to announce that he has commenced the organisation of a SOCIETY for the PRACTICE of CHORAL MUSIC, under the above title. Intending members may learn the terms of subscription and other particulars by communicating with Mr. PLUMPTON, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November 1877.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY
THIS EVENING.

See first page for Programme.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RE- THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BANNERMAN—December 13th, at 81, Breach Candy, Mrs. Bannerman, of a son.

GUIDERA—December 13th, at Aden, the wife of M. Guidera, Assistant Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STOKES—LONG—December 8th, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. W. Clark, M. A., Mary Blanche Long, only daughter of H. Long, Esq., of the Co. of Dublin, to Folliott Stokes, Adjutant 83rd (Co. of Dublin) Regiment.

DEATHS.

CARVALHO—December 13th, at the late Sir Roger de Faria's, Mount Road, Dr. S. A. deCarvalho, Vice Consul for Portugal at Bombay, aged 49. The funeral will take place this evening at half past 4 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANBY—December 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. T Hanby, of a daughter.

McKINNEY—December 1st, the wife of H. G. McKinney, Esq., C. E., Irrigation Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—December 9th, at Lucknow, William Archibald, only son of the late Captain W. Douglas, M. S. C., aged 19 months.

FINCH—December 9th, at Calcutta, Frederick Finch, aged 26 years.

SMITH—December 6th, at Umballa, of heart disease, Major General Charles Frederick Smith (Retired List), aged 54 years.

TAYLOR—December 8th, at Cuddapah, Lucy Anne, the beloved daughter of Mrs. D. Taylor, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1877.

THE English Government has at last made a sign, and to-day's Cabinet Council will probably settle the momentous question of peace or war for the British Empire. The fact that Mr. Secretary Hardy has been commissioned to sound a note of warning and prepare the nation for the adoption of a more active foreign policy shows, we think, that the war party in the Cabinet has now overborne the irresolute Secretaries for India and Foreign Affairs, and that Lords Derby and Salisbury will be forced to day to vote in favour of a decided course of action or to resign office.

NOT much has been heard lately of the Cotton Frauds Act; but information has, we are assured, reached India that the battle over it is being very bitterly fought out in the Council of India. The Secretary of State personally is said to have been convinced by the memorials of the Bombay and Manchester Chambers of Commerce that the new Bill passed by the Legislative Council of this Presidency ought not to be sanctioned, and that all special legislation for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade should be abandoned. A committee of the Council of India, which was appointed, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, to consider the subject, reported in favour of the abolition of the existing Act and against the proposed new measure; but the controversy was subsequently re-opened, and the result will not be known for a week or two. If at last common sense should prevail in this matter, we may yet hope that, notwithstanding the interested advocacy of influential people at home, the voice of reason may also be listened to by the Secretary of State with regard to the evils of break of gauge, and that Western India may yet escape being cursed with a narrow gauge railway through Western Rajpootana which can be of no service to anybody except the lucky gentlemen who are agents for narrow gauge rails and rolling stock.

THE New Retirement and Leave Warrant for the Indian Army is currently reported to have reached India at last, but, unless it is very much a modification of the Warrant for the British Service, we greatly fear it will only complicate matters too complicated already. For example, there can be no doubt that the boon of furlough, counting towards service for pension, looked for in this New Warrant, will be a very great boon indeed, even though it only places the Indian army on a level with the British in this respect; but, admitting the concession as granted, it cannot do much to remove the stagnation of promotion which is at present one of the worst features of the organization of the first-named army. A very considerable increase of pension will have to be superadded to furlough counting as service, before Indian officers can avail themselves of this privilege, and for the simple reason that Indian officers of the higher grades of their service, being mostly married men with families, cannot afford to quit the country on even the lieutenant colonel's pension of one pound a day. Furlough counting as service towards pension will give Indian officers the pensions of their rank independent of any leave they may have enjoyed in Europe, but it does not follow that such pensions will have sufficient attraction to induce them to retire from the Service, which is, after all, the main object of the scheme. A lieutenant-colonel will not leave India on a pension of £365 a year if, by waiting some years longer, he is assured his Colonel's allowances of £1,100. A major will not go for £292, if three or four years' more service gives him a claim to the pension of the rank above his own. But it is the lieutenant-colonels and majors of the Indian Army who chiefly block promotion, and at the same time fill subordinate regimental appointments to the prejudice of regimental efficiency, and at an undue cost to the public purse.

Neither will the New Warrant have much useful effect in the Indian Army, if the Furlough Rules of 1868 are allowed to continue. These rules have been very instrumental in creating that stagnation of promotion which is the bane of the Indian Service. Under these rules any officer, holding a regimental appointment, can go home and enjoy himself for a couple of years on the half of the staff allowances that appertain to the appointment. The result is that all the work with but half the pay is thrown upon the officer's *locum tenens*, which is unfair in principle and a source of everlasting military discontent. Worse than all, it is the common practice of the officiating commandant of a native regiment to take two years' furlough to Europe directly he is confirmed in his appointment, whereby all the officers below him are placed at once on half allowances for two years, although it is well understood that he has only taken such furlough for the purpose of putting in two more years of Indian service in Europe in order to attain his Colonel's allowances at the termination of that period. In short, the 1868 Furlough Rules, by allowing the senior officers of the Service to draw half the allowances of their appointments to the prejudice of the men acting for them, offer an evident incentive to old officers to take furloughs in preference to pensions, and unless the rules in question are quashed altogether they must defeat any benefits that can be looked far from a Warrant for the Indian Army based on the scheme of the Royal Warrant for the British Service. The 1854 Furlough Rules were fairer in every way. Under these rules if an officer went home he could only expect the half allowances of his appointment for six months. After that time had passed he lost his appointment, and the officer who acted for him was confirmed in the post. It would be fairer still to insist upon every officer who takes furlough resigning his appointment *at once*, because it is manifestly hard that the *working* officer should be placed for any time upon half allowances in order to suit the pocket and convenience of the idle absentee. How severely these rules bear upon the officer who earnestly does his work year after year without quitting India, military men only know. But, to afford some faint idea of the hardship, we may say that the *officiating* commandant of a native regiment, if a lieutenant-colonel, and the wing commander (officiating) if a major, actually draw less pay each one in his respective acting appointment than he would have done under the old organization of the Native Army, before the Staff Corps was known, and all the erudition necessary to entitle officers to enter it was laboriously acquired. An acting commandant (lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps) of a native regiment draws a few rupees less a month than he had as a lieutenant-colonel of the old army. A major of the Staff Corps (acting wing commander) loses about 30 rupees a month as the difference between the old army and the new. And this in the face of the assertions we constantly hear made that the Staff Corps immensely benefitted Indian officers! The truth is that the Staff Corps has proved a serious pecuniary loss to the most of them. *Per se* the Staff Corps would have been a gain, but the 1868 Furlough Rules, and all the confusion arising from them, have rendered Staff Corps promises of money and promotion a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. The 1868 Furlough Rules are, in fact, among the worst errors committed by the authorities in dealing with the Native Army.

But to return to the New Warrant, about which so much lively anticipation is felt, we would guard the reader against the conclusion that because it may happen to be based on principles acceptable to the British Army, it must be acceptable to the Indian Army as well. This does not follow at all. The services are too distinct to be brought under one common rule, and we fully expect that affairs will be worse in the Native Army than ever, if it is attempted to apply strictly the rules that fit the one service to the other. A revision of the old Pension Rules of 1796 is the first necessity of any real improvement of the Native Army, supplemented by the concession, already allowed to the British Service, of counting all leave as service reckoning towards pension. A captain's pension (of the Indian Staff Corps) after 20 years' Indian service is only £192 a year, which is a sum so inadequate on which to maintain the appearance of a gentleman, that the Government has already admitted the fact, by defining £250 a year as the lowest limit of a captain's income *when on furlough*. A major's pension of £292 a year is comparatively even less, because, as the rule, an officer has many "responsibilities" belonging to him by the time he has attained a major's rank and pension, and a lieutenant-colonel's, of £1 per diem, is practically perhaps least of all, for the reason that the lieutenant-colonel, in nine cases out of ten, has a family, probably a large one, in process of education. It is quite absurd to expect officers of the grades we have described to take the pensions we have mentioned. They cannot do it. Neither by the Parliamentary guarantees of their service can they be *compelled* to take such pensions, unless on the score of incapacity for duty. These officers, then, will remain in the Service as long as they possibly can, recruiting their health from time to time by furloughs to Europe; every such furlough (under 1868 Rules) proving to the pecuniary prejudice of their juniors, and to the disadvantage of the whole army by blocking its promotion. The remedy is as plain as a pike staff, but unfortunately the authorities in this business are persistently penny-wise and pound foolish. They hesitate to give a captain entitled to pension £300 a year, a major £500, a lieutenant colonel £700, but they are quite satisfied with their own economy in finding regimental posts for all these officers ranging from £1,400 to £500 a year to the prejudice of the efficiency of their army. There can be no doubt that had the heavy sums wasted on "general duty" field officers,—otherwise officers doing nothing,—on colonels and majors in the subordinate appointments of "wings" been funded from the first, the capital would have been ample to afford higher pensions than those above suggested, and which pensions are really not exorbitant when we consider the wear and tear of Indian exile, and the "Colonels' allowance" prize of £1,100 a year which every Indian officer can claim after a certain number of years' Indian service. The fear of being too liberal in pensions has cost the Government and the country a prodigious sum over this business, to say nothing of disorganising the army, and it is to be hoped that the same fatal mistake will not be repeated in the New Warrant, though it is to be feared that Lord Salisbury and his Councillors are likely enough to repeat it. Schemes like that of making the working officer pay half the holiday allowances of another officer, under the cover of furlough regulations, commend themselves to a certain class of economists, and insufficient pensions are palpably cheap; still, the mischief such sharp practice plays directly or indirectly with a service is incalculable, and in the long run the economy (?) is most dearly purchased. This is what has happened in the Indian Army, and it will be a pity if the State does not seize the occasion of a New Warrant to atone for its blunders military in the past twenty years.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 23RD NOV.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Venetia, Commander W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 23rd ult. She left Aden on the 6th inst. at 11 a.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col and Mrs Chambers	Mr F Banks
Mr H P Hewett	Mr T Johnstone
Mr and Mrs Aikman	Mrs M Haynes
Mr W W Goodrich	Mr Geo
Col Ashburner	Mr J Robinson
Miss Tokers	Mr J Lockhart
Mr F G Collins	Mr J McRonald
Mr W Mousley	Miss L Noland
Mr J R Ball	

FROM VENICE.

Mr R H Battye	Mr T Crough
Mr W Boydell	Mr and Mrs J K Best
Mr and Mrs Meres	Mr and Mrs Johnstone
Mr G Martin	Mr Monnett
Rev B and Mrs Morrell	Major H W Gordon
Mr A G Low	

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut Col and Mrs Goodfellow	Mr J H Oatts
Mr B B Pringle	Rev B Darley
Mr G Stewart	Mrs Hamilton
Mr O Feildor	Mr and Mrs Harcourt.

FROM SUEZ—Mr Dalrymple Clark.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

THE air is full of the most sinister rumours. The success of the Russians in Asia, the more than probability of an equal success in Europe, have brought back our Government to that condition of anxiety into which they were thrown by the first raid of the Russians across the Balkans. As long as the Russians were checked in every attempt at advance our Ministry did not find it necessary to depart from their attitude of passive neutrality; but, now that success attends every Russian effort, the time has once more come when the Cabinet is bound to consider how far English interests are affected by Turkish defeats. This anxiety is the more increased by the fact that at Russian head-quarters a strong disposition prevails to attempt a single-handed Treaty with Turkey; and that this disposition is more than encouraged by Germany. I have already pointed out more than once the points at which English interests were touched by the present conflict, and I have also indicated that on several of these points our Government might well find themselves alone. Take the question of the waterway between the Black and the Mediterranean Seas. On that Austria and France are comparatively indifferent; Germany is favourable to Russian pretensions; and Turkey may be compelled in her extremity to ultimately yield without any reserve. Thus our Government is left in a state of absolute isolation. Similarly with regard to Russian conquests in Asia Minor. They do not affect Austria, nor France, nor Germany, and the Ottoman Empire is too helpless and apathetic to very much care, while to us what takes place there is almost a matter of life or death. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the Ministry should have come to the conclusion that the time has come when we should fight for our own hand. It is significant of the state of feeling in ministerial circles that the papers which usually support the policy of Lord Beaconsfield have been writing daily and vehemently for some days in favour of a more active attitude by this country. I may also, as showing how the wind blows, mention some rumours as to Governmental action which came to me from thoroughly trustworthy sources. Lord Beaconsfield has informed the Russian Ambassador here—whether speaking on his personal authority or in the name of his Cabinet, I do not know—that, if Adrianople be taken and Constantinople prejudiced, English opinion will be so excited as to drive the Ministry into war. These views have been communicated to the Russian head-quarters, and have, naturally enough, produced considerable impression there. Furthermore, I hear on very high authority that instructions have been sent to immediately prepare an Army Corps for action; and I am even informed of things being so far settled that the 2nd Army Corps is the one chosen for being placed on a war footing. In the divided state of public feeling here you will easily imagine that the policy of the Government is sure to meet with abundant opposition. Whether this opposition will be confined to the Liberal leaders and a section of the Liberal party, or will spread to the masses of the people, I find it difficult to say. That the greater part of the public are in favour of Turkey against Russia there cannot be the least doubt. The popularity of the Turcophile newspapers, the converse one hears in the streets and the railway trains, the uproarious applause of anti-Russian songs in Music Halls, all these things plainly prove the popular wind blows in favour of the Ottomans. But whether public feeling is so excited as to approve of a war, is quite another question; and on the whole I feel inclined to think that an appeal to arms is regarded as so remote a possibility that our people will be startled by any proposition to put words into action. Under these circumstances, the Ministry will feel bound to submit in some form or other their policy to the arbitrament of public opinion. There are whispers that Parliament may suddenly be called together; but this looks like a desperate expedient, which is rather imagined than seriously thought of. Before such a step is taken, I fancy one of the Ministers will sound public opinion by an after-dinner speech, or in some such other of the many ways in which the governing power can make known their views or intentions.

I have mentioned Germany's strong support of some of the Russian claims as one of the reasons which have produced the activity of attitude now assumed by our Government. Within the last week, some revelations have been made with regard to the action of the Germanic authorities which still more incline this country to accept any combination that is antagonistic to Germany equally with Russia. An enterprise between Prince Bismarck and the Belgian authorities has been exposed to the world by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Substantially the proposals of the German Chancellor amounted to this. Belgium at present is protected in its neutrality only by an international obligation. That international obligation really depends for all its force on England, and England is by no means inclined to undertake alone the quixotic defence of another country's independence. "What can you do better under these circumstances," says Prince Bismarck to the Belgian authorities, "than accept the protection of Germany in place of that of Europe—a protection which is real in place of one that is practically fictitious?" When the *Pall Mall* first published these revelations, the general impression was that it had merely discovered a mare's nest. I have strong reason, however, to believe that the story of the Northumberland Street organ is substantially correct. So far back as 1866, when Herr Von Balan was sent to Brussels, proposals for a German protectorate of Belgium were made and discussed, and these proposals have been discussed on various occasions since. Strange as it may seem, the Court party of Belgium, including the King, is inclined to listen favourably to these proposals. I understand that things have so far advanced, that only one point of difference remains between the two Governments. Germany desires to occupy a number of Belgian forts at once, whereas Belgium declares that such occupation is only necessary *when* she is really threatened.

It is easy to see the object with which Prince Bismarck proposes such a combination. His first idea, of course, is to cripple France. This was also the main object of the Triple Alliance. That alliance is now crumbling to pieces. Austria has at last found that she has been made simply the plaything of Germany and Russia. Her idea was that, while Russia was allowed to do the fighting, she and the other Powers would be permitted to regulate the terms of peace. Indications, however, are daily given from the Russian head-quarters and by the Russian journals that Russia means to be guided in her peace negotiations by her own interests alone; and Germany quite as plainly says that she will back up whatever Russia asks. Under these circumstances, a gradual withdrawal of Austria from the Triple Alliance has been taking place; and hence the attempt of Bismarck to set off his own combination with Belgium.

The fall of Kars is, of course, the great military event of the week. The event has come upon everybody by surprise. It was known that the place was well provisioned—so well provisioned, indeed, as to be equal to a twelve months' siege; and it was notorious that its strength had been greatly increased since previous sieges. The general opinion was that the place would have been able to defy all efforts at assault, and that the Russians would have been compelled to sit before it for a prolonged, if not a hopeless siege. The chief causes of the failure of the defence were the paucity of the garrison and the demoralisation of the Turkish troops. Mukhtar Pasha, in his retreat after Aladja Dagh, cannot have thrown into the place more than 10,000 men, and the forces in the town itself at this time amounted to about 5,000. These 15,000 men were, of course, unequal to the defence of the unnecessary forts by which the place is defended. The Russians in this attack were wise in two ways. First, they chose the night time, which obviously prevented the garrison from putting to effective use their arms of precision; and secondly, by making their attacks on several points at once, they prevented the Turks from concentrating their forces at one particular point. The principal assault was made on the southern side, while demonstrations were made in other directions. General Lazareff commanded the right wing and attacked the Hafiz Pasha fort; General Count Grabbe assailed in the centre the Khanli Tabia, Sawari Tabia, the Towers, and the citadel; while Generals Roop and Komaroff assailed positions further to the left. The attack began in the centre. Khanli Tabi was taken by storm, but not before Count Grabbe, the leader of the assault, was shot dead. About the same time were carried the citadel and Fort Sawari. Several of the forts managed to keep up their resistance till morning; and, when matters were desperate, some thousands of the Turkish soldiers attempted to make their retreat towards Erzeroum. They were, however, pursued by the Russian Cavalry, overtaken, and compelled to surrender *en masse*. The Muscovite victory was complete. They took 10,000 prisoners, 300 guns, and a vast quantity of provisions. The question now is, what will they do next? On the very Sunday when Kars was taken, General Melikoff set out for Erzeroum, and a body of 15,000 men has already followed him. For some time the idea was entertained of simply masking Erzeroum and making a bold sweep on to Scutari and Constantinople. The project, however, seems to be now completely abandoned. It is calculated that the Russians after garrisoning Kars and masking Erzeroum would not have more than 40,000 men at their disposal, and, even supposing the difficulties of transport and supplies overcome, it is not likely that such a force would be allowed to pass successfully over 600 miles of Asiatic territory. Different accounts are given as to the intentions of Mukhtar Pasha. By some it is thought that he will retire to Baiburt, so as to protect his communications with Trebizonde and make the Black Sea his base of operations; others mention some places to the west of his present position as his probable point of refuge. Up to the moment at which I write no information has been received to show which of these courses the Turkish Commander has determined to adopt. In Europe attention for the moment is concentrated on the army of relief which Mehemet Ali is preparing at Sofia. The most recent information would shew that it will be somewhat larger than I last week calculated: it will probably amount to 40,000 men. Meantime, the Russians are preparing a counter-movement. They have by this time collected a large force at Tirnova, which by some correspondents is placed at as high a figure as 70,000 men. Part of this force would be employed against Mehemet Ali; for the remainder the Russians are contemplating a more ambitious enterprise. The magnificent victory in Asia has had its effect upon the spirit of both the Russian commanders and soldiers in Europe; and projects are spoken of which read rather like the wild attempts of the first days of the campaign than the soberer counsels of more recent times. Nothing less is now spoken of than a second raid across the Balkans. Roumelia, it is argued, is now almost bare of troops, the Schipka Pass could easily be forced, and so there would be nothing to check a march right on to Adrianople. It is the knowledge that such ideas prevail in influential Russian circles that has partly induced the present hostile attitude of our Government.

The French crisis is still in a most acute condition. Great hopes were entertained that the party of "waverers," or trimmers, in the Senate would have supported the Chamber of Deputies. On a recent vote, however, they went over to the side of the Marshal, and so gave him some excuse for continuing his resistance to the representatives of the country. The Assembly, however, has made up its mind not to be beaten; and, if necessary, will refuse to vote the budget. The existing Ministry have resigned, but their successors are not yet named. In point of fact, at the moment I write everything is still in a state of hopeless confusion; and nobody has any idea of what the final issue will be.

A territorial question of some importance is, according to the *Times*, about to be settled between this country and Egypt. The coast of Africa opposite Aden, from which all supplies from Aden were drawn, has for some time been occupied by Egypt. The trade with our settlement was seriously threatened; but an arrangement is about to be concluded by which the Egyptian occupation would be confirmed upon terms satisfactory to England.

The Duke of Norfolk was married on Wednesday last. As I have already told you, his bride is the Lady Flora Hastings, the daughter of Mr. Abney Hastings and the Countess of Loudoun. The spouse of the Duke is one of the numerous 'verts who have been gathered by Monsignor Capel to the Catholic fold. The ceremony was made as ceremonious as became the Premier Duke and the leading member of the Catholic community in England. No less than three Bishops took their share in performing the marriage service. Besides these there were hosts of monsignors, heads of communities, and other clerical dignitaries. Among the lay attendants were the Princess Louise and her husband, the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Carnarvon, and nearly everybody else of note in the world of nobility and fashion. The presents were rich and numerous, but it was a subject of observation that neither the Queen nor the Prince of Wales were among the donors. This was the more remarkable on account of the usual liberality of Her Majesty and H. R. H. on these occasions. I can only state the fact, but am unable to give the cause.

Prince Leopold is once more ill, and the solicitude of the Queen has occasioned a much longer stay of the Court at Balmoral than usual. These recurrent attacks suggest grave apprehensions as to whether His Royal Highness will ever reach mature age.

The Princess of Wales arrived in London today for the coming season from the High[illegible] Palace of Abergeldie. The journey south [illegible] been several times postponed on account of the dangerous illness of Miss Knollys from typhoid fever. She had yesterday sufficiently recovered to accompany the Princess. She bore the journey well, and is in a very hopeful condition.

P.S.—Just as I have closed, I receive most alarming intelligence from Paris. The chances of compromise are now supposed to be past. Marshal MacMahon is fully determined not to budge, and the Chamber is quite as decided on not yielding. A resort to force does not enter probably into the wishes of the President, but events may prove too strong for him. Everything depends on the disposition of the Army: and that is an unknown fact. There are among the superior officers many who are ready to follow the Marshal anywhere; but, on the other hand, the Republic has many adherents willing to sacrifice everything in its defence. I fear blood will be shed before the conflict is decided.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

It is reported that the Ameer is still engaged in exacting money from his subjects. He had ordered a conscription of one out of every twenty of the entire adult male population of the country, then he instituted a poll-tax instead, and after the tax had been collected reverted to the conscription, exacting a fine of Rs. 100 from every family exempted from furnishing recruits. Heavy fines have been imposed on several high officials. The Mukr people have revolted against the poll tax and murdered their Governors; a rebellious spirit also prevails among the people of Shilghar and Kutabez in the province of Candahar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL ABOUT TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-morrow in order to consider the consequences of the fall of Plevna.

Parliament has been prorogued until the 17th of January as usual.

SPEECH BY MR. HARDY.

In a speech made yesterday by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gathorne Hardy at Edinburgh he said that useful (*sic*) peace between Turkey and Russia was impossible without the intervention of Great Britain, and that the Government was jealously watching English interests in the East.

RESOLUTION OF TURKEY TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the Turkish Supreme Council of State held to-day, it was resolved to continue the war with Russia to the last extremity.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

M. Batbie has been unable to form a Cabinet, and M. Dufaure has again been summoned by Marshal MacMahon to form a new Ministry.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 13, 1-5 P.M.

The P. & O. Steamer Indus, with the outward English Mails of the 30th Nov., left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 12, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
Bar Silver	53⅝d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rentes	107½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 ⅝d.
4 per cent. Government Securities	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	89

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Beaconsfield has left for Bombay *via* Suez Canal.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

A TELEGRAM from General Keyes says, that all is well with the force, and that the weather i improving.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 11, 12-50 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Anadyr, from China, arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 12, 8-56 A.M.

Mail Steamer Assam, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 13, 5-45 P.M.

French Steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8⅝d. to 21-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15 16d. to 1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	

THE general remarks in the official season reports for the week ending 5th instant state that "there is no change in Sind. Rain required and expected in Khandesh. Beneficial showers in parts of Poona and Satara. More rain wanted in North Deccan and parts of Guzerat."

THE Bangalore paper says that an old and well known subordinate officer of the Mysore Commission who was in charge of a certain relief camp, will be tried on charges of bribery and corruption while in the discharge of his duties. The charges, we believe, have been preferred by the Famine Commissioner.

MEASURES are afoot (the *Athenæum* says) for supplementing the researches of the Challenger expedition by a series of deep-sea dredgings in the Indian Seas. These seas were purposely omitted from the scope of the Challenger's investigations, as it was then hoped that the establishment of a marine surveying agency would enable the Indian Government to carry on deep-sea dredgings and sounding *pari passu* with coast surveying. But although the Duke of Argyll warmly approved of the project, it has hitherto been impossible to do anything, owing to the want of a good steamer and all necessary equipment. A new steamer is now being built in India, and an officer of the Coast Survey Department, Lieutenant Jarrad, R.N., had been commissioned to see after the fittings and dredging appliances in England. Full information has been obtained from the old staff of the Challenger, and it is hoped that operations may be started next cold season (1878-79). In that case, it is probable that the first steps will be to run one or more lines of soundings across the Bay of Bengal in such directions as may seem best, taking advantage of the vessel's destination for local surveying service.

IT is rumoured amongst the Chinese that in consequence of numerous national calamities of late, such as famine, floods, and pestilence, the youthful Emperor has been solicited to change his dynastic title, and thereby appease the wrath of the gods, who, it is argued, must be displeased with the reigning title of His Celestial Majesty.

THE *Globe*, Nov. 23, says:—No news comes to hand from Armenia, General Heimann being apparently content to remain quiet on the Dewi Boyun until the column from Kars comes up. The junction is expected to take place on Monday or Tuesday, should the march not be interrupted by bad weather, and this first detachment will shortly be followed by the rest of General Melikoff's command. Kars itself is to be made the new base of operations instead of Alexandropol, and already troops are being hurried up to the captured fortress from Tiflis and Alexandropol. Commenting upon this change of position, the *Times* falls into a rather ridiculous mistake by affirming that the Turks evacuated Erivan immediately on receipt of the news of the disastrous battles between Alexandropol and Kars. As a matter of fact, Ismail Pasha never approached even within sight of Erivan, his main force having only established itself a short distance beyond the frontier. The Kurdish horsemen, it is true, occasionally skirmished almost up to the outskirts of Erivan, but the place itself was never even threatened with attack.

FROM Constantinople it is stated that a Russian parlementaire had been received at the Turkish head-quarters at Erzeroum, and had demanded the surrender of the city to the army of the Russian Emperor. Mukhtar Pasha replied that he had orders to defend Erzeroum to the last extremity. In a letter from a military correspondent at Erzeroum, dated October 25, the writer states that the place is ill prepared to stand a siege: the granaries are empty, the stores of ammunition low, and the troops disheartened. This, however, was written before Mukhtar Pasha reached Erzeroum, and he may have since replenished the stores.

THE *North German Gazette* published last month an article on the fall of Kars, in which it expressed the opinion that the Russians, having got the place in their possession, will not give it up at the peace.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* hears on undisputable authority that Germany supports Russia's claim to a right of passage through the Dardanelles. She knows that Austria could be coaxed or intimidated into countenancing any step approved of at Berlin.

THE Russian Government has just entered into contracts for a very large quantity of steel rails from Sheffield. The bulk of the order has been secured by two large Sheffield firms, whose works are now running night and day. The rails will be made during the winter, but cannot be shipped off until next spring. From Berlin it is reported that the Russian Government have ordered several hundred thousand boots and cloaks for their troops. Iron pontoons, seven metres long and 3,000 kilogrammes in weight, with special provisions against drifting ice, are being daily sent to Bulgaria, via Warsaw, by Herr Krupp. Heavy siege guns are likewise on their way from Essen to Sistova.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, is about to leave for the Mediterranean on official business, and will take his departure from England on Nov. 22, accompanied by Col. C. B. Edwards, C.B., Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, and his aide-de-camp, Capt. P. I. Edwards:

General Simmons, we understand, will first call in at Gibraltar, and will afterwards proceed to Malta. The visit will doubtless be considered to have a political significance, but we believe it is undertaken by the general in order that he may see for himself how large a grant lately made by Parliament on account of the defences of our Mediterranean positions have been expended, and judge as to the further wants of these important dependencies. At Gibraltar and Malta works have long been in progress for improving the armament, and it is only natural that there should be an anxiety shown with regard to fortifications upon which a sum amounting to something like 350,000*l*. has within the last few years been expended.

IT will scarcely be believed (says the *Broad Arrow*) how common the rank of general has become when we inform our readers that the total number of officers of that grade has reached 1,189, exclusive of five field marshals. They are thus divided:—

Fixed Establishment—Line, Ordnance, and Indian Staff Corps, 683; retired, being over seventy years of age, 114; retired under General Order of 1826, 1; on half-pay of their former commissions, 15; Indian general officers 89; Line officers on retired full-pay, 55; Royal Artillery and Engineers, retired full-pay, 175; Royal Marines, retired full-pay, 29; Indian Staff Corps, retired full-pay, 218; retired on an annuity, 1; honorary generals, ex-King of Hanover and two Indian Princes, 3; retired from the service by sale of their commissions, 6; grand total, 1,189. The fixed establishment of Line and Guards generals now contains 63 generals, 93 lieuts-general, and 156 majors-general: total, 312—an excess of 112 over the regulated number as fixed by the late Royal Warrant.

MAJOR-GENL. SIR HENRY GREEN writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Some time since I read in your paper the description of the attack made on Fort St. Nicholas in the Shipka Pass, which attack, it was stated, was led by a Major Campbell. In the enclosed extract from a report made to the Stafford House Committee by one of its surgeons, Mr. M'Ivor, will be seen the confirmation of Major Campbell's gallantry, united with an act of humanity which in the British army would have earned for him the Victoria Cross. The following is the extract alluded to:—"Hassan Hussein, corporal of Suleiman Pasha's army, was admitted to Stafford House Hospital on Oct. 9. On Sept. 17 he was wounded inside Fort Nicholas, the greater part of his elbow and arm being carried away by a shell. Capt. (now Col.) Campbell, the officer who commanded the storming party, while retreating saw the poor fellow, and, taking pity on him, hoisted him on his shoulders, and thus carried him to the English hospital, a distance of half a mile, when immediate amputation was deemed necessary. . . . After remaining here for fourteen days, he left for Constantinople in good health and spirits." Capt. Ronald Campbell was formerly, if I mistake not, an officer of the Indian army, for some time adjutant of one of the regiments of Scinde Horse, and afterwards an assistant quartermaster-general.

IN an interview which the Pera correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* has had with Mehemet Ali, the latter is reported to ascribe the failure of his plans solely to the obstinacy of Suleiman Pasha in not coming to his assistance. Mehemet Ali said that if he had been properly reinforced, and Suleiman had despatched his superfluous troops to him, the Russians would, by this time, have been on the other side of the Danube. Mehemet Ali telegraphed almost daily to Constantinople advising to cease the useless storming of the Schipka Pass, and asking for the troops there being sacrificed in order to be able to attack Biela and Tirnova. He at that time used the expression that the scaling of St. Nicholas appeared to him as if it were attempted to mount to a minaret from outside by a ladder, instead of inside by the safer stairs. But he received no answer. When Mehemet Ali afterwards met Suleiman, the latter declared that he had never heard of Mehemet being in want of troops. Mehemet Ali says that the Sultan is very favourably disposed towards him, but that he is not a free agent. It being found necessary by Mahmud Damat's party of Sultan makers, to which Suleiman belongs, to strengthen it after the removal of Abdul Kerim and Redif, the young and talented Suleiman had to qualify himself for the office of Serdar Ekrem. This he did by his partial success at Schipka, but it was indifferent whether 20,000 lives were lost over it. This, Mehemet Ali states, is the origin of the Schipka undertaking, which may cost, he thinks, Turkey the loss of the whole campaign.

THE *Times* says that already the Russians are seriously discussing the conditions which they will offer to Turkey at the end of the war. That interesting work has been undertaken by a well-known Russian, Prince Wassiltchikoff, and his arguments have at least the merit of complete frankness. He assumes that the Imperial promises respecting European territory must be strictly fulfilled, but he points out how Russia might amply pay herself for her sacrifices without breaking the pledges of the Emperor. He suggests that Russia should exact a security for the preservation of her influence over Turkey by requiring, as one of the conditions of peace, the surrender of the Ottoman fleet. Such a demand, however, would touch the interests of other Powers, and must be regarded as a play of fancy rather than as a serious suggestion. But the ingenuity of the Russian advocate does not reach its height until he comes to the proposal to throw open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. He sees the obvious fact that the perfectly free passage of those straits would be far from an advantage to Russia, since it would imply that, if she might send her ships to the Mediterranean, England might equally send her fleet to the Black Sea. Hence Prince Wassiltchikoff lays down the surprising theory that "the Black Sea coast belongs exclusively" to Russia and Turkey, and that they alone therefore should have the right of entrance for ships of war. It is impossible not to admire the calm assumption that the Black Sea is the Czar's private lake. The theory, however, will be purely visionary so long as there are naval Powers in the world. Russia must make up her mind to lay it aside in her negotiations for the passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Whatever other causes may have contributed to the successful issue of the Russian attack upon Kars, there can be no doubt that the fact that the enterprise was undertaken by night must be given a high place among them. While the Franco-German war of 1870-71 was still being fought, one of the most eminent of English military writers pointed out that under modern conditions of warfare night operations, if only they can be carried out in an orderly manner, afford the greatest promise of success to a force acting on the offensive. An attacking body, advancing to the assault of a position defended by men armed with rapid firing arms of precision, must suffer terrible loss as it closes with the enemy, unless during its advance it can obtain cover from the murderous fire poured upon it. Of all cover, however, a thick darkness will most effectually screen and shelter men moving forward to an attack. If the advance be skilfully conducted, the assailants may succeed in reaching the defenders almost before the latter become aware of their approach; or, even should the movement be detected, the attacking party will only suffer from random and unaimed fire—at all events, until it arrives at very close quarters; since the defender, although he may be aware that the enemy is advancing towards him, will not be able to make out his exact position. During the Franco-German war, it is well known that the Germans more than once succeeded in carrying by night positions which were too strong to be openly assaulted by day or upon which their onslaughts had previously failed.

THE *Times* writing on the fall of Kars, says:—A few more disasters may be expected to show even the mob of Constantinople that Turkey is overmatched. This country may powerfully help to hasten the perception of that fact by emphatically discouraging the mischievous delusions which prompted the Turks to defy the European Powers and to risk a trial of strength with Russia. They cannot be too clearly or emphatically told that the people who have encouraged them to look for English aid have not the faintest right to speak in the name of England. They undoubtedly find a great deal of sympathy in this country, and much admiration for their gallantry; but there is a prodigious distance between such feelings and a readiness to undertake a war which would make all Europe spring to arms. The Porte must rely on its own resources alone; and although it cannot be denied that they have been great and are still considerable, all the gallantry of the Turks cannot hide the fact that they are as clearly overmatched by weight of numbers as the Confederates were in the American Civil War. The sooner they recognise that fact the better terms are they likely to obtain. The nearer the war rolls to Adrianople, and the greater the sacrifices of the Russians, the heavier will be the demands of the victors.

COLONEL BAKER has no command in the Turkish army, only in the gendarmerie. In action he advises the different commanders what course to pursue, often leading charges of wavering regiments himself. He and Colonel Briscoe, late 15th Hussars, who, with him, has been foremost in the recent fighting about Schumla, have a very poor opinion of the fighting powers of the Turkish cavalry—the mere appearance of a bold front causing them to waver, and a charge scattering them before contact.

RECRUITING in England is going on apace. The army is over its strength, and recruits are offering themselves in such numbers that an order has been issued from the War Office allowing every man who has completed three years' service to pass at once to the reserve.

AMERICAN eloquence does not deteriorate. The following outburst of oratory is worthy of Mr. Jefferson Brick, or even the great Pogram himself. It is the peroration of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Price, of Iowa, in one of the recent debates upon the Resumption Repeal Bill. Another member having rashly referred to an English precedent, Mr. Price broke out:—"Do not compare this country with any other. There is no country to compare it with. There is no place to make a country to compare it with. In England you may take a railroad car in the morning and start out in a straight line, and before the sun sets you will run over the edge. You cannot compare mole-hills with mountains. You may contrast them, but you cannot compare them. Step out from yonder eastern limit and see the King of Day shaking the water from his wings. He takes his course westward, not 600 miles only, nor 1,000 miles, nor 2,000, nor 3,000 miles only, but he has traversed nearly 4,000 miles when he sinks to rest behind the golden waves of the Pacific. Or take your stand up at the frozen north, where the Ice King reigns, and follow down, through all degrees of latitude, until you have reached the land of the orange and the pine, and then you have a country which for diversity of clime and products has no equal on the globe. And you cannot make such a country anywhere else, for there is no other place to make it in. This is our country—it has one Constitution, one flag, and one destiny; and I propose so far as my ability extends, to keep it in the pathway of duty until it shall arrive at the goal, and the capstone shall be put upon it in time."

THE *World*:—Mr. Archibald Forbes being the hero of the hour, the following particulars of his movements may be interesting: Mr. Forbes lectures at the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of the 28th ult. on 'The Personal Experiences of a War Correspondent;' and on the 30th ult., by special request of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, on the 'Russian Operations in Europe;' and on the 5th inst. unable any longer to endure the sweets of inaction in view of the alternative pleasure of witnessing the all-important military events which are pending, the famous correspondent sets out to rejoin the Russian army in the field. Mr. Archibald Forbes will be entertained at dinner by his brother journalists, on Saturday, the 1st December, at Willis's Rooms. Mr. George Augustus Sala will take the chair, and the meeting will be strictly confined to members of the journalistic profession and personal friends of the guest.

BOMBAY.

MR. L. FLETCHER, Registrar of the Diocese, is granted an extension of leave for two months from the 12th instant.

YESTERDAY'S official *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Dr. Blaney to the Chairmanship of the Bombay Town Council, and of Captain H. Morland to a seat therein.

MESSRS. G. W. F. SWABRICK and Clement West are permitted to resign the Commissions of Captain and Sub-Lieutenant, respectively, in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

AT the last Jurisprudence examination, the first prize for proficiency in this subject was awarded to Mr. Furdunjee Manekjee Kanga and the second prize for the same to Mr. Furdunjee Muncherjee Dastur.

HARILAL MOHANLAL, Mamlatdar of Dohad, in the Panch Mahals, now under suspension on several serious charges of misconduct, is dismissed from the public service and declared unfit for further service under Government.

KESAO GOPAL ATRE, late cashier under the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nira Canal, having been convicted by the Sessions Court of Poona of criminal breach of trust as a servant and forgery, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, is declared ineligible for further employment under Government.

BY a public notification just issued, the additional postage now chargeable upon any letter or other article re-directed at any Post Office or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by post, will cease to be charged on or after the 1st January next.

NEW BARRISTERS.—The Bombay Bar has received an accession to its strength in the persons of Mr. Frank Lascelles and Mr. Louis Pitman Russel. The former gentleman took oath as an advocate of the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent on Tuesday last and the latter before Mr. Justice Bayley on Wednesday.

IT is with regret that we announce the death yesterday of Sir S. A. deCarvalho, Knight, Commander of the Order of Christ, and Vice-Consul for Portugal in Bombay. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, his remains being conveyed from the family residence at Mount Road to the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Junjee Sulliman, a shop-keeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for dishonestly receiving a silver neck ornament valued at Rs. 2, there being reason to believe that the same was stolen.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—A West-Indian seaman of the British ship Lanarkshire was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting the chief officer, Mr. Scott, of that vessel, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

BREACH OF JAIL DISCIPLINE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Babajee Salam, was adjudged guilty by Mr. W. Webb of taking a quantity of spirituous liquor into H. M.'s Common Jail, and was fined Rs. 5, in default to undergo imprisonment for seven days.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Two Hindoo brokers, named Oogunlal Savchund and Chagan Becherdas, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of Shaik Abdool, Cadur Abdoolabhoy, and Ragoonath Purshotum, charging them with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 200 handed to them by complainants in a partnership transaction.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The Kin Shan (s.), Hitch, left Cardiff for Bombay via Tangier on Oct. 13th, and has not since been heard of. The Lalla arrived at Havre from Bombay, and has part of her cargo (cotton) damaged. The St. Nicholas, from Bombay, which arrived at Dunkirk on the 20th inst., had got two anchors, and received the assistance of two boats from Deal. The average amounts to £1,423.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the ports in Sind to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October was 52,036 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,92,628; and the quantity shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the same month was 49,898 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,82,927.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd December 1877 was Rs. 2,31,32,995, add silver received during the week Rs. 37,38,996. The sum of Rs. 31,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,37,71,991. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 93,38,722 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th December, was 548, being 19 more than in the preceding week, 137 more than the total of the week ending 5th December 1876, and 320 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 275 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 42·68. There were 212 deaths from remittent fever, which is 40 more than last week and 91 above the same period last year. There were 10 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 5 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 38, 18, and 37, respectively, as compared with 36, 14, and 44 last year.

MR. SIMMONS LYNN, the celebrated aeronaut, is now in Hyderabad, making preparations for an aerial voyage. As the apparatus as well as materials for generating gas will have to be got from Bombay, it is expected that there will be a delay of a fortnight before everything is got into readiness for a start. Mr. Lynn calculates that he will land at a distance of about 20 miles from the place of ascent. As the balloonist is sublimely ignorant of all the vernacular languages of the Deccan, it will be a hard matter for him to make himself understood when he reaches *terra firma*. His Excellency the Minister, who is always forward in encouraging anything that is likely to enlighten the people of these parts, has agreed to pay Mr. Lynn liberally for the exhibition—in fact, Mr. Lynn must be considered as being under engagement to the Minister. This being so, we would suggest that all the mofussil authorities, say, within a radius of 40 miles from Hyderabad, be warned to be on the look-out for the balloon, of which some description will be necessary. If this be not done, the inhabitants of the place where the balloon may alight will be scared by the sight, and, looking upon it as a supernatural thing, they will fly away from the supposed monster. Thus Mr. Lynn may find himself landed on some out-of-the-way spot making vain efforts to get assistance, and have some trouble in finding his way back.—*Deccan Advertiser*.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and ensures future safety. The pale, and all those who are losing flesh, should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed and demand immediate correction, or in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP UNDAUNTED.

YESTERDAY H. M.'s s.s. Undaunted, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral A. Corbett, arrived in Bombay harbour, under the usual salutes. On her way from Ceylon here, she touched at Mangalore, Goa, and Carwar.

DAVE CARSON'S LAST NIGHT.

ONE more and the last performance of Dave Carson and his Company will be to-night for the benefit of Mrs. D. Carson. By a glance at the programme, it will be seen that a most delightful evening's amusement awaits his audience which, we trust, will be a bumper one. Dave Carson in the "Bombay Volunteers" and impersonating the ever fresh "Bengalee Baboo" are alone an evening's entertainment, but the programme reveals much else with which he will divert his patrons. We particularly notice the announcement that Mrs. Carson will appear as Fleurette in a popular comic opera of Offenbach. The last night of the season for the "inimitable Dave," will, we trust, bring down his many patrons to the Grant Road, and cheer him a hearty farewell.

B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

The following appointments appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

The undermentioned gentlemen having been elected as officers of the Regimental Staff of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, are appointed accordingly:—

To be Captains—R. C. Hornby and G. H. Bayly.

To be Lieutenants—C. P. Whitcombe and D. K. Maclean.

To be Sub-Lieutenants—W. Pendlebury and R. S. Anderson.

H. F. Mathew, Esquire, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. R. Co. is appointed Hony. Colonel of the Corps.

THE FIRST PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

GOOLBAI *vs.* MANOCKJEE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

THIS case, in which the plaintiff sues defendant to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of a promise of marriage, was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. It is the first case of its kind among Parsees, and a large number of members of that community crowded the Court and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel was re-called and further examined by Mr. Gill for the defendant—I saw Sonabai on the first occasion I went to her house. In consequence of what she told me, I saw defendant. Three days afterwards I saw Sonabai again with a reply from him. On the first occasion, I saw Sonabai only; on the second occasion, I saw her and plaintiff. I did not tell them all that defendant had said; but I told them that defendant distinctly refused to marry plaintiff. Within the last five or six years, I had opportunities of seeing plaintiff and defendant in defendant's father's house. I sometimes saw them sitting at a distance from each other. I never saw them conversing. I did not go to plaintiff's house in March 1876, nor did I write a letter to her. On no occasion did I ever give her a letter and three packets of powders—that is certainly false. Here are my circulars, old and new; and this is my letter-book. My signature is P. D. Framjee. I never used the word Patel in my signature. (The circulars are put in.) Of an evening in July 1876 I went to defendant's house having taken him there from a drive. Defendant told me, when I went to my depot, that he had got a letter from Sonabai that day. That evening I had no interview with Limjee, Jerbai, plaintiff, Shapoor, and Dhunna. I was not present at any interview at which plaintiff produced two letters written in pencil. The following day I was not present at an interview between the abovenamed persons, at which Rustai, Sonabai's servant, was present. I knew from what defendant told me about the contents of Sonabai's letter that plaintiff was pregnant. I did not see Goolbai ever afterwards. I was not present at an interview at which Limjee, or Jerbai, or any other person proposed to send plaintiff to Damaun. I was sent for by Dadabhoy Byramjee, a member of the Banajee family, in September 1876; and I went to see him at his house. He was alone Mr. Eduljee Reporter came in as I was about to leave. Dadabhoy said something in Eduljee's ear, and the latter replied "Very well." Eduljee then requested me to give him a lift as far as Kalbadevie. On the way, he said to me "Defendant and plaintiff are cousins, and if defendant marries her in this critical [state of, hers], it will be very good, and will reflect credit on the Banajee family." I said it was very difficult to be carried out, as it was a very shameful affair. At Eduljee's request, I agreed to try to induce defendant to marry plaintiff. He said if I succeeded he would give me Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, and it did not matter whether I kept the money to myself or gave it to defendant, as we were very intimate friends. I said it was not a matter of money; it was a matter of character, and therefore was very difficult to settle. He said he had settled several such cases. I said defendant had nothing to be ashamed of, but that plaintiff had much to be ashamed of. I did not say to Eduljee at that or any other interview that defendant would have married plaintiff, but that he (Eduljee) had made a mess of the whole affair by calling plaintiff back from Damaun. I dined at defendant's house on the Sunday following Christmas Day in 1875. Plaintiff was not there. Eduljee and Lalcaca did not come there that evening. I remember the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay. I went to defendant's house sometimes daily and at others at intervals of a day. I went there daily or every other day in January 1876. I used to drive defendant to his house. I did not see plaintiff there in January 1876. She came to defendant's house on the occasion of the ceremony of investing defendant's sister's son with the sacred thread. I and defendant went to dine at defendant's sister's house at 9 p.m. Plaintiff was there with other women on the ground floor. That was the first time I saw plaintiff at defendant's sister's house in the Fort since the departure of the Prince of Wales. I saw her at defendant's house after the thread ceremony. I only warned defendant of what Eduljee had told me; I told him what Eduljee had said. Defendant laughed it out, and said it could not be—he would not marry plaintiff. He did not say he would marry her after she had been confined. I was present at a conversation between defendant and Dinshaw Lamna, when the latter said he had seen two letters written by defendant. Defendant denied ever having written any to plaintiff. He did not say he had written one letter. On the second occasion Dinshaw came to defendant; he said he would bring plaintiff to defendant's bungalow, or to Dhunjeebhoy's bungalow, or to his own (Dinshaw's) bungalow, and that she would, in the presence of 50 people, admit her guilt; and that defendant should forgive her and agree to marry her. At this time Dhunjeebhoy was also present. Defendant positively refused to marry plaintiff. Dinshaw said there were two letters in defendant's handwriting, and that they said plaintiff was pregnant through him (defendant). Defendant said if there were any such letters they must be forgeries. The two interviews with Dinshaw took place at the office of Framjee, Sands and Co. I never met Shapoor in the road. During the police proceedings, Nanabhoy Davur came to my bungalow. He did not say on whose behalf he came. He said: "If you persuade defendant and agree to give up his costs, plaintiff would withdraw the police proceedings." Nanabhoy saw me again the same evening at my bungalow at Mazagon, opposite "Mazagon Castle." I then told him defendant refused to give up his costs. This was, I think, in the beginning of February 1876. He did not tell me that any money was to be paid to plaintiff. Six or seven days later, he again came to my house, and asked me if my father had had conversation with me on the subject, as arranged by Eduljee with my father. I then told him that, at my father's request, I had seen defendant, who agreed to give up his costs, and would consent to a withdrawal of the police proceedings on the conditions, namely, that plaintiff's solicitors should submit a letter to defendant's solicitor for approval, and that the letter should go to the Magistrate by the hands of defendant's solicitors.

At the sitting of the Court after luncheon, the witness was further examined as follows:—One of the terms to be inserted in the solicitors' letter was that, in consideration of defendant agreeing to give up costs, plaintiff should express her thanks to him, and another was that a similar suit was not to be brought by plaintiff. The following day Nanabhoy Davur came and said he agreed to the terms. A day or two later, Nanabhoy came to call me. (Corrects himself.) I had gone to Nanabhoy to ask for the solicitors' letter which had not come, and he took me to Treacher and Co.'s portico, and leaving me there, he went away. He returned in about ten minutes and told me to go, saying the letter would follow me to the solicitors' office. It came, but it did not contain the terms agreed on. Defendant's solicitors added a clause and wrote a letter, saying that unless the clause was added the case must go on the next day. We waited till 5 p.m. at our solicitors' office, but no letter came for the Magistrate. I went to Nanabhoy's office in my carriage, and I and Nanabhoy went to Mr. Cleveland's office. I waited downstairs, Mr. Cleveland came downstairs, when Mr. Eduljee, who was also there, said something to Mr. Cleveland. Eduljee and Nanabhoy went upstairs and brought down the letter with the additional clause. On our way to defendant's solicitors' office, Nanabhoy showed me two pencil letters, saying that, as the police case was settled plaintiff wished to give them up. They were said to be letters from defendant to plaintiff. I saw them and said they were forgeries. I said to Nanabhoy "These are not the only letters forged, but plaintiff and her friends has forged other letters and alleged that they were in my handwriting." I paid nothing to Nanabhoy. I never paid any money to Eduljee, and knew nothing of Rs. 1,500 paid by Eduljee to Mr. Cleveland. I first become aware of it on the 17th February 1877. The case was withdrawn on the 14th. On seeing the paragraph in the paper on the 17th, I called defendant's solicitors to write a letter to Nanabhoy. This produced is a press copy of the letter. We got an answer from Nanabhoy. I did not see Nanabhoy about the letter written to him by defendant's solicitors. I saw Nanabhoy's reply a day or two afterwards. It is false that I asked Nanabhoy to write the concluding paragraph of that letter. I myself wrote to Nanabhoy on the subject. Except what I have stated, nothing passed between me and Nanabhoy. I never asked him to get a release from plaintiff in respect of all claims.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson—I have agreed to pay the costs of this suit. I cannot give any idea of what I shall have to pay as costs if defendant fails. I have undertaken this liability because my friend has no means and could not defend this suit, and because otherwise he would have had to abscond or to submit to the plaintiff. I have no other ulterior object than assisting defendant as a friend.

The Judge—He appears to be a set-off against Eduljee.

Mr. Macpherson—Except that Eduljee does not guarantee the costs.

Witness continued—It is a shameful falsehood that my object is to get defendant married in my family. It is false that my object is to get defendant married to my sister, who is 17 or 18 years old. She is unmarried and unbetrothed; but negotiations are going on for her betrothal. I did not know my father had given a promissory note for Mr. Cleveland's costs. On the 17th February, on seeing the paragraph in the paper, I asked my father about it; and I swear that until then I was not aware of the fact. The reason for Nanabhoy's stating the falsehoods here must be his friendship with Eduljee. I cannot positively say they are friends, but I have seen them conversing. There is also a rumour that Nanabhoy is under an obligation to Eduljee. This is my father's promissory note. I am quite sure Nanabhoy showed me the pencil letters on the second occasion. I had heard rumours about them in October 1876, and also about a letter of my own. I cannot say from whom I heard the rumours. I have had no conversation with Nanabhoy about the pencil letters until he showed them to me of his own accord. Why should I think of the letters if they were not in existence? When they were shown me by Nanabhoy, I saw they were forged; I did not think it advisable to keep them. I did not think this false accusation would be made. I thought that this matter had been finally settled. I did not think of keeping the letters and founding a prosecution for forgery upon them. It would not do to prosecute one's own relations.

The Judge—If they were forgeries, I don't see why he, as defendant's intimate friend, should not have pounced upon them at once.

Mr. Macpherson.—I don't see why he should not have done so.

Cross-examination continued—My notion of the settlement was that if defendant gave up the costs, plaintiff should ask his pardon in consideration thereof. Until Nanabhoy showed me the letters, I did not know that they were to be given up. Nanabhoy said that as the case was settled, he thought it proper to take back those letters. I heard three or four months ago that Nanabhoy got the sum of Rs. 1,500 from defendant's grandmother. As my father's name was mentioned, I enquired about the Rs. 300, but as I had not paid the Rs. 1,500, I did not take any interest about it. I wrote to Nanabhoy regarding it, because my name was mentioned as the person who paid the money. The rumour must have come out from the plaintiff's side. I did not wish exactly to contradict it, but as my name was mentioned I wrote to Nanabhoy The defendant had contradicted it. As I heard the rumour, I wanted to get an explanation which might be useful to me in future. Some friends asked me about the rumour, and I showed them Nanabhoy's reply. I have showed it to several of my friends. As it was a false rumour, I got the explanation for my own satisfaction.

Q. Now, was not your true object to show that you had not paid the mony on your friend's behalf? A. It was not.—Can you account for Nanabhoy's not telling you that he had paid the money for the settlement? A. I cannot say; Nanabhoy must know.

Mr. Macpherson wished to see witness's letter-book which witness declined to show.

The Judge referred to the Civil Procedure Code, and was of opinion, under section 165, that the book must be shown to the learned counsel.

Cross-examination continued—I have no partner. Dadabhoy Byramjee and my mother are step-brother and sister. I have said that I never gave plaintiff any packets. It is false that I told Dinshaw Lamna that I had given them, and that they were harmless.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill—Negotiations are going on for my sister's marriage with a member of a family other than defendant's. Nanabhoy told me about the pencil letters that he was told by Eduljee they were in defendant's handwriting. I said they were not. If they were defendant's letters, I should have kept them; but as they were forged, I told Nanabhoy "You may wash them and drink the water—(a Gujeratee idiom.)

Mr. Macpherson suggested that Nanabhoy should be recalled before the rising of the Court.

Mr. Gill said he did not care to recall him.

Witness continued—I heard Nanabhoy was under obligations to Eduljee and therefore served him; but I don't know it of my personal knowledge.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree examined by Mr. Gill—I have been honorary secretary to the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution since the middle of December 1873.

Mr. Macpherson here admitted that plaintiff left the school about 1866, and the witness was not further examined.

Limjee Manockjee examined by Mr. Gill—I am defendant's father. I recollect my son was about 5 years of age when he was betrothed to plaintiff. After the betrothal, she lived partly at my house and partly at her parents. When my son arrived at puberty, he did not show any desire to marry plaintiff. He showed a dislike to do it. I did not see him conversing with her. I heard no expression to show that he liked her. Five years ago when we asked to marry plaintiff he refused to do so. That was soon after he attained his full age of 18 years. I personally communicated his refusal to Sonabai. She said "put it off at present; by and bye, when he will come round, we will celebrate the marriage." I was willing to celebrate it. I coincided with my sister Sonabai's view; because I did not like to break this match, which had subsisted a long time. I did not tell Sonabai, in plaintiff's presence, that my means did not permit me then to marry the defendant to plaintiff. As a matter of fact my younger sons were married in 1876. I have not heard defendant confirming his betrothal since he came of age. Plaintiff came to my house during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay. Five or seven days after the Prince's arrival in Bombay, she went to her parents' house. She returned to our house a day before the thread ceremony of my daughter's son, which was on the 17th February 1877. She stayed with us a month or five weeks. I recollect the marriage at "Lowjee Castle" of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's adopted son about the 20th March, when plaintiff was at my house. She next came to our house in July 1876. My wife often sent invitations to plaintiff to come to our house, but she did not come on various pretences of bad health. In July 1876 my wife went and brought her to our house. She was confined to her room for two days after she came, and on the third day I saw her. On the morning of that day my son brought a letter to me. My wife was present in my room at the time, and I read the letter to her. This is that letter. In giving me the letter my son said "Read this letter and see what a calamity this is." So saying he went away whileI was reading the letter. I saw him again at 8 p. m. the same day, not before.

At this stage of the examination, the Court adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1877

(Before Mr. JUSTICE GREEN and a SPECIAL JURY.)

THE ROONAN MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONER.

JOAQUIM CHARLES BRITTO, an Indian-born Portuguese subject, was again placed at the bar on a charge of having, at Bombay, on the 16th October 1877, caused the death of Mr. Michael Roonan. The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Acting Public Prosecutor, were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence.

Frederick Britto's cross-examination was continued as follows:—On the 16th July last my brother Joaquim said in a letter to me he was going to destroy himself and begged me not to do anything for him. On seeing the letter I was alarmed, and I went away at once in a buggy to search for him. From inquiries made between half-past five and eight, I found he had taken a small room in a chawl near the Victoria Gardens. I did not see him then, but I went again with my other brother, Adrian, after 9 o'clock. On the evening of the 16th I reported the matter to Mr. Constable Munday, and asked him to take Joaquim to the hospital. Mr. Munday took myself and Rozario to Mr. Supt. Bailey. I afterwards took Mr. Munday to the room, but we found the door locked. Mr. Munday left instructions with some sepoys to report when Joaquim returned to the room. After dinner, Adrian and Rozario and myself went again to the room with Mr. Munday, but found he was still not there. Mr. Munday, at my request, took a pair of handcuffs with him. The next morning we all went again, but he was still not in the room. We then made inquiries at houses where Joaquim was in the habit of visiting, and after some time we found him in Mr. Lobato's house in Upper Duncan Road. Adrian, Rozario, and I went upstairs, leaving Constable Munday in a buggy. I saw Joaquim there, with his dress disordered and looking very pale and haggard. We tried to persuade him to go to hospital, and he said he would not go, and that we could only have his dead body. As it was in the day time, I did not like to take him by force then, and I told Mr. Munday we had better wait and see how things went on. We asked Mr. Munday to leave some sepoys to watch him, and I was told by Mr. Lobato that he did so. I saw Joaquim again the same evening, and he looked very much worse. I asked him to go to hospital and be cured, and then told him that when he was cured I would send him to Lisbon, but he said no doctor could cure him. On the third day, at night, I brought him home, and on the following morning sent for Dr. Lisboa. I went to office soon after 10 o'clock, and when I came back in the evening he had gone away again. I wrote, and I believe I telegraphed also to my father, telling him that Joaquim was mad and running about the streets of Bombay, and urging the necessity for removing him at once. I found Joaquim again at Mr. Lobato's house, and he remained there till the 26th July. On the 23rd, I telegraphed to my father in reply to a message from him asking what was the matter with Joaquim. I am not quite sure that I telegraphed on the 18th. I have not been able to find any record of a telegram from me on that day in the Government Telegraph Office. On the 26th July, I insisted on Joaquim coming away with me, and I lodged him at the Royal Hotel. I believe that at that time Lobato was a man out of employment. I received this letter (one of those published in the *Gazette* of yesterday from Joaquim.) It is in his handwriting. I put the date on for the purpose of showing my father (when I sent it to him) the date on which it was written. I saw Joaquim every day while he was at the Royal Hotel. Dr. Lisboa visited him there. He remained in the same state, or worse. He was depressed at not getting employment, and said if he did get it, it would be of no use, because when he had read one line he forgot it before he had read another. He complained that his memory was failing, and his sight was very bad. I received several complaints from the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Mr. Lobo, about Joaquim. He wanted him to leave the hotel. Joaquim asked me for a place to live in, and I was obliged to take him home again to my rooms. He remained with me from the end of August till the 16th October. During the intermediate time, he had very bad nights. He could not sleep and used to walk about. He often got up after he had gone to bed and went out, returning about three or four o'clock in the morning. He was in the habit of talking a great deal to himself, especially at night. He often woke me by the noise he made in his room. He was often in a passion, and I used to let him have his own way; if contradicted he became worse. He used to go out to see Dr. Lisboa. My father wrote to me to send Joaquim to Goa, or, when he got better, to send him to Lisbon. He was under Dr. Lisboa's treatment, and the doctor recommended me not to send him away until he got a little better. I recollect the Saturday evening before Tuesday, the 16th October. Joaquim was in my rooms that evening. He went to bed about eight o'clock, and got up again about ten, and said he had pains in his head and was very much confused, and must go outside, or he would jump out of the window. He went out, and came in again about four o'clock in the morning. This is the original telegram that I sent to my father. It bears my signature, and there is the signature of my brother at Goa on the receipt attached to it.

The Translator rendered the telegram in English as follows:—"Joaquim in the same state. Obstinate, come and fetch immediately. Otherwise, he'll die to a certainty. Urgent."

Cross-examination continued—On the next day, Sunday, Joaquim said he felt very ill, and he went to Dr. Lisboa at midday, a very unusual hour. When he came back, he said he would take no more medicine, because it did him no good. He looked very ill. In the evening Pereira and myself went to Colaba to bathe, and we took him with us, because I was afraid he might do something to himself. He was always talking about jumping out of the window, and I thought he might do so. When we came back from Colaba, he said he felt a little better. He was very restless that evening, and I believe, after I had gone to bed, he went out again. On Monday and Tuesday he took no medicine, and he was very pale and haggard and unusually excited on those two days, and eat very little indeed. He complained very much of his head, and when I advised him to take medicine, he said nothing would do him any good. My maternal grandfather, I believe, died insane at Lisbon before I was borne. I know that other members of my family on the mother's side were insane. The doctors who attended them are here.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—I became aware at supper on Tuesday of the quarrel between Joaquim and Roonan, and I tried to pacify Joaquim, and begged him not to go downstairs. I did not take any other precaution to prevent mischief. Joaquim used to talk to himself in an unconnected manner. He used to say he wanted to go to different places, and often complained to himself of his illness. He very often called out "help me God" and "Oh! Jesus." When I advised him to obtain a situation, because I thought if his mind was occupied he would be better in health, he said it was of no use, because if he got a situation he would not be able to keep it for a day. I made him reply to an advertisement in the paper, inserted, I believe, by Messrs. Wallace and Co. I do not know what was the nature of the situation advertised. That was about the middle of September. I asked Pereira to come and live with me chiefly on account of my brother's excited condition. I asked him to remain in Joaquim's company. I have not got my father's letters directing me to send Joaquim to Goa. I believe I have torn them up. There were many of them. Generally, after reading letters, I tear them up. Joaquim was under Dr. Lisboa's treatment for many years. When I said yesterday that I was afraid to contradict Joaquim because it would send him out of his mind, I meant that he would lose his head, and might attempt to stab me, as he had done before.

Mdme. Sophia Schomberg, the proprietress of the billiard room at the Royal Hotel, said the prisoner was in the billiard room on the night of the murder, and she saw him go past from the direction of Meadow Street towards his brother's house after eleven o'clock. He used often to come into the billiard room, and talked with people. He never drank anything. She never saw him put his hands up to his head while talking. He sometimes conversed with her.

Constancio DeSouza, a butler in the employment of Adrian Britto, gave evidence similar to that given before the Coroner and the Magistrate, as to being sent for a doctor by his master, &c.

Jno. Henry Underwood, Apothecary in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, who was the first medical man called to the deceased, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of October, repeated his previous evidence as to the position and appearance of the body, and of the knife and other articles in the room where the body lay.

Police Constable Whitten gave evidence of a similar character. In cross-examination he said Frederick Britto told him on the morning after the murder that he had given money to his brother Joaquinm to go to Goa. That was after Mr. Mowis arrived; before Mr. Mowis arrived he did not know that there was such a person as Joaquim Britto.

John Godfrey Smith, Supt. of Police, A Division, deposed to what he saw when he arrived at Adrian Britto's rooms on the morning of the 17th of October, some time after Constable Whitten. He said also that he made inquiries of Adrian and Frederick Britto, but got no information from either of them, until after he fetched Mowis. It was from Mowis that he first heard anything of the prisoner. Adrian Britto told me, when I asked him who had been there the previous evening, that Mr. Mowis had dined there and left about 11 o'clock.

Police Constable Martin Burns deposed to having taken over charge of the prisoneron the 19th October from the Chief Constable of Police at Vingorla, and brought him back in his custody to Bombay, where he arrived with his prisoner on the morning of the 22nd Octobet. He did not find the prisoner in hospital at Vingorla, but at the cutcherry. I was informed that he had been taken previously to the hospital.

Thomas Diaz Remedios, booking clerk in the employment of Mr. J. F. Shepherd, at the Carnac Bunder, said that the prisoner went to his office on the bunder soon after five o'clock (as soon as the office was opened) on the morning of the 17th October last and asked for a first class ticket to Goa. He gave the prisoner a ticket, for which he paid Rs. 16. All that he noticed in the prisoner's demeanour was that he seemed in a hurry to get away.

Mr. Robert Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay, stated that on the morning of the 17th October, he obtained certain information from Adrian and Frederick Britto in consequence of which he sent telegrams to the Magistrate of Police at Vingorla and the Superintendent of Police at Veerumgaum.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, described the position and appearance of the body when he first saw it about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th October, and the result of his *post-mortem* examination. He conjectured that the deceased had been standing at a table in the room, probably in the act of undressing, and that hearing some one coming up behind him, he had turned round and received the blows in his side. His opinion was that the fatal blow which entered the heart was struck first, and that the second was made when the deceased was falling. He grounded his opinion as to the order in which the blows were struck on the fact that the lower wound, which entered the abdominal cavity, showed no effusion of blood, as such a wound would under ordinary circumstances. The cause of death was hæmorrhage from the uppermost of the two wound. That wound would cause death very rapidly,—in one, two, or three seconds. He did not think the wounds could have been self-inflicted, because there must have been so much force used. The lower wound could not have been inflicted after the other, if the wounds had been self-inflicted.

Mr. Richard Thom, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the District of Rutnagherry, said he left Rutnagherry by the steamer Nagotna before daylight on the morning of the 18th October last for Vingorla. The steamer arrived at Vingorla about 12 or 1 o'clock the same day. At Vingorla, some policemen boarded the steamer with the native third class Magistrate, Mr. Shivram Bapujee, who spoke to him and showed him two telegrams. He saw the prisoner on that day, shortly after his conversation with the Magistrate. The prisoner was in the first class saloon of the steamer. He had not seen the prisoner before, because he (the witness) had remained on deck. He took one of the telegrams shown to him by the Magistrate into the cabin and asked the prisoner if his name was Britto and if he had a wound on his leg. The prisoner told him his name was not Britto, and that he had not got any wound on his leg. That was all that passed between him and the prisoner at that time. The policemen took charge of the prisoner and landed him at Vingorla. The next day he saw the prisoner again in the office of the native Magistrate at Vingorla.

Mr. Shivram Bapujee, third class Magistrate at Vingorla, said that when he showed the prisoner the telegrams he had received instructing him to apprehend Joaquim Chas. Britto, the prisoner said, in Hindoostanee, "I have done nothing." The description given in the telegrams corresponded with the appearance of the prisoner, and he ordered him to be apprehended, and took him to the cutcherry. On the way the prisoner sighed heavily, as if he was ill, and when he asked him why he did so, he put his hand to his forehead. He had the prisoner taken to the hospital in the afternoon, because of the wound on his leg and because he seemed to be ill. The prisoner returned from the hospital in about an hour. When the prisoner was at Vingorla, he looked worse than he does now.

Mr. Lang next addressed the jury for the defence. After cautioning the jury to dismiss from their minds all impressions that might have been created by anything except what they had heard, and were about to hear, in Court, he said it appeared to him that there were three questions for them to determine. The first was, by whose hand did Roonan die; the second, if by the hand of the prisoner, and if the prisoner was at that time responsible for his acts, whether the circumstances were such as to justify the jury in finding him guilty of murder; and the third, assuming that it was by the prisoner's hands that Roonan met his death, whether the prisoner was, by the insanity of his mind, responsible for the act. With regard to the first point, the learned counsel did not purpose to trouble the jury. He could not suggest to them any other theory to account for the death of Roonan than that put forward by the prosecution. There appeared to have been no ill-feeling between Roonan and any of the other men who lived in the same house, and there had been a quarrel between him and the prisoner. That being so, he did not think he could properly suggest to the jury that anyone else in the house had anything to do with causing the death of the deceased. He would accordingly pass at once to the second question. Assuming that the jury were satisfied on the evidence that it was the hand of the prisoner which caused the death of Roonan, and that he was at the time responsible for his acts, were the circumstances such as to justify them in finding the prisoner guilty of murder. Did not the circumstances rather point to a lighter offence than that of murder? The first circumstance to which he would call the jury's attention was that the prisoner, when he left his brother Frederick's room he evidently did not go with the intention of causing Roonan's death; he did not take with him any weapon whatever, so far as the evidence went; the knife with which Roonan was stabbed belonged to Adrian Britto, and was kept in a drawer of the sideboard in Adrian's dining room. The jury would recollect from the evidence that Frederick Britto had a sideboard in his dining-room also, in which his knives were kept, and that sideboard was close to the entrance to the prisoner's bedroom, so that in passing from his bedroom to go downstairs he must have gone very near indeed to it, and if he had had the slightest intention, when he left his bedroom on that night of causing the death of Roonan, would it not be likely that he would have secured the weapon with which he intended to effect his purpose from Frederick's room. Instead of that, he went down to Adrian's rooms without any weapon whatever. With what object he left his room on that night it was not easy to see. The jury would recollect from the evidence that Pereira heard him come in and go to bed, and he apparently remained in bed for a considerable time, because it was not until an hour afterwards that Pereira heard him going out again, when he must have gone downstairs. The jury would recollect, also, from the evidence, that the prisoner was unable to sleep at night, and was in the habit of going to Adrian's room and trying to sleep on a sofa or in a chair there, fancying perhaps that it was cooler there than it was upstairs. He might have gone down on this occasion without the slightest intention of saying or doing anything to Roonan, but merely to find a place to sleep in for the rest of the night, or he might have had an idea in his mind that he should like to go and get some sort of satisfaction from Roonan for the insult which he considered had been put upon him in the earlier part of the evening. But whatever purpose he had in view, the learned counsel thought the jury would be of opinion that he had not, when heleft his room, formed an intention of causing the death of Roonan, at any rate, by stabbing. When the prisoner got downstairs, Roonan had not gone to bed, and he was probably sitting reading in his chair, which was close to the sideboard. The jury would recollect from the evidence they had heard, that Roonan's slippers were found near the chair, and that at an earlier period, when Adrian was going to bed, he (Roonan) had taken off the clothes he had been dining in, and had put on his usual sleeping clothes, and he was probably sitting in the chair where he was accustomed to read, and smoking a cheroot. With regard to what took place at this time between the prisoner and Roonan it was utterly impossible now for any one to give information; the mind of the prisoner on the subject was a complete blank, and the unfortunate man Roonan was dead, so that all they could look to was the probabilities of the case. They must consider what was likely to have occurred. It might very well have been that on the prisoner going into Adrian's rooms for the purpose of sleeping, Roonan saw him and ordered him to go away, using some harsh expression towards him which irritated him greatly, and in his rage, or in fear that Roonan might do something to him, he may have gone to the sideboard and taken out the knife. Or it was probable that the knife was already lying by the side of Roonan, who appeared to have been reading periodicals, and who might have had the knife beside him for the purpose of cutting the leaves. Or, again, he (Roonan) might have taken out the knife for the purpose of cutting the end off a cheroot. At any rate, there was no evidence whatever as to the way in which the knife got out of the drawer and into the hands of the prisoner. The learned counsel thought it was clear that when the prisoner went downstairs Roonan was sitting in his chair, and he suggested that it was likely Roonan was making for his bayonet (which, as a volunteer, he kept in his room) or might have threatened the prisoner, whether with the intention of stabbing him or not he could not say, and that the prisoner, fearing the result if Roonan obtained possession of his bayonet, seized the knife and stabbed him before he could get to it. They knew nothing of the circumstances under which Roonan met his death; they could only assume; and he asked them not to assume, in the absence of any evidence whatever, that the circumstances attending the death were necessarily such as to render the prisoner liable on the charge of murder. It was probable that there might have been very considerable provocation and threats on the part of Roonan, and that might have maddened the prisoner so that he stabbed Roonan with the knife. It might have been, too, that Roonan had possession of the knife first, and that there had been a struggle for its possession. The prisoner had a wound in his thigh, and he submitted it was probable that that wound was caused in this way. But the most important point in the case, and a point upon which the learned counsel thought he could confidently appeal to the jury for their verdict, was that, if not proved already, it would be proved by the evidence for the defence that the prisoner, on the 16th October last, was not in his right mind. There were several cases of insanity in the prisoner's family on both sides, and especially on the maternal side, and in addition to this most frequent derivation of insanity, it would be proved that for many years the prisoner had been addicted to a horrible and disgusting vice, which medical authorities quoted as an unfailing cause of mania. Having referred at great length to various actions of the prisoner during several years, referred to in the evidence, and to his conduct on the day of and subsequent to the murder, the learned counsel submitted that there was no possibility of doubt that he was of unsound mind, and several eminent medical gentlemen would be called to prove that such was the case. Looking at the prisoner's causeless attempts to stab his brother Frederick, that after what had taken place the sight of Roonan might have suddenly roused him to madness, and caused him to commit the murder. His having made arrangements to escape after the crime was no proof that he was not insane. There were numerous authorities to show that a man who is most undoubtedly insane may make elaborate arrangements for the purpose of escaping the consequences of an act committed under the impulse of insanity. In conclusion, Mr. Lang reminded the jury that there was no fear, supposing they returned a verdict of not guilty in this case, that the prisoner would be allowed to go at large, and that any one else would be liable to the same risk that the unfortunate Roonan had been exposed to from living in the same house with him, because so long as his life might last, which probably could not be very long, he would be confined in a lunatic asylum, as Government should direct.

The evidence for the defence will be taken to-day.

Before the adjournment, the foreman of the jury expressed a hope that the case will be concluded before Saturday evening.

His Lordship thought it probably would be finished on Saturday.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING OF AN OFFICER.

IT is a painful duty we have to perform in announcing the sad and untimely death of Lieut. C. Cruse, of H.M.'s 11th Regiment, which melancholy event occurred on Tuesday evening last, under the following circumstances. The deceased officer, in company with a comrade, resolved to go duck shooting to the village of Legaon—a couple of miles north of the Yerrowda Jail—and having succeeded in spotting one of the feathered tribe, discharged the contents of his barrel which left the duck floating in a lifeless state on the surface of the water. He next decided upon jumping into the tank and possessing himself of the game which he attempted, but unfortunately failed in accomplishing, having got entangled in the weeds. His friend, observing from a distance his distressful condition, jumped into the tank and made a gallant attempt at rescuing him, thereby jeopardising his own life; but his efforts proved of no avail, and he was obliged to relinquish the idea on finding himself exposed to the danger of meeting a similar fate. He then made all haste in reporting the matter to Dr. Salaaman, the Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, but as the day was far advanced, further steps for the recovery of the body for the time being were abandoned; however, early the next morning, Dr. Salaaman in co-operation with his warders, had the tank dragged in the presence of a number of officers with due precaution, and succeeded in tracing the body, which was brought ashore and conveyed with all possible dispatch to the regimental hospital at Wanowrie. The deceased officer's remains were interred in the Poona cemetery yesterday evening. He was buried with military honors and the funeral was numerously attended.—*Poona Observer, Dec. 13.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen, with the Royal Household, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private Chapel of Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty on Tuesday left Balmoral for a brief visit to the Glassalt Shiel.

The Queen's return to England is delayed by the continued, but not alarming, indisposition of Prince Leopold.

The Prince of Wales is in Yorkshire, on a visit to Lord Londesborough at his seat near Selby.

The departure of the Princess of Wales from Abergeldie has been deferred in consequence of Miss Knollys not being sufficiently recovered to bear removal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is in attendance upon the Queen in Scotland.

The deaths have been announced of Colonel Hon. A. Anson, V. C., who had represented Lichfield and Bewdley in Parliament; of Mr. G. Darby, formerly M.P. for East Sussex; and of Mr. A. O'Dwyer, formerly M.P. for Drogheda.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Cambridge on Saturday upon Mr. Charles Darwin.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, after hearing arguments, on Monday decided that the decree of the Arches Court, made by Lord Penzance, in the case of the Rev. A. Tooth, of Hatcham, was invalid, the hearing in Lambeth Palace not meeting the prescriptions of the Act of Parliament, which directed that the Court should sit in London or within the diocese in which the complaint arose. Mr. Tooth has since written a letter to the Primate justifying his resistance to the decree of a secular Court, and announcing his retirement from the incumbency of St. James's, Hatcham.

On Tuesday, after occupying 20 days, the trial of the detective officers was concluded at the Central Criminal Court. Chief Inspector Clarke was acquitted, but the other three officers and Mr. Froggatt, the solicitor, were convicted, and sentenced each to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Lady Flora Hastings, a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, was celebrated on Wednesday at the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Brompton. Among the numerous distinguished personages present on the occasion were the Princess Louise and the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who, with her husband, was spending the honeymoon at the seat of her father, Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, M.P., near Sevenoaks, was robbed of jewelry valued at several thousands of pounds, some thieves on Monday entering her bedroom by the window.

A violent storm burst over the north of Scotland on Friday last, causing great damage on shore and several disasters at sea.

William Gale, the pedestrian, on Saturday completed his undertaking of walking 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes each.

Fifteen hundred weavers employed at two mills at Oldham have struck work in opposition to a proposed reduction of wages. The other mill-owners threaten to close their works if the strike be persisted in.

The men at the Lund-hill Collieries, acting upon the advice of their Trade Union, have determined to limit the output of coal, with a view to increase the price and their own wages. The mine-owners object to this course, and have summoned about 150 men before the magistrates.

The Russian Government has given a large order for steel rails, which has caused great activity in Sheffield.

Money has been rather dearer throughout the past week in the open market, the Bank of England having borrowed on Consols until it grew scarce. The effect of this artificial action is already passing away, however, in the face of dull business and French discount competition. Stocks, which were temporarily dull on the signs of dearer money, closed firm last night without exception, some English railway stocks being especially buoyant.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General A. Anderson, C.B.; Col. the Hon. A. Anson, V.C.; Col C. T. Bourchier, V.C.; Lieut.-Col. H. T. Combe, Ben. Ret.; S. T. Becher, late Ben. C.S.; the Hon. T. Fitz-Walter Butler; Lieut-Col. G. Pott, Ben. Ret.

THE most important event in connexion with the war in the East has been the capture by assault of the city of Kars on Sunday morning last, after 12 hours' fighting. Details are still wanting, but, according to the Russian accounts, about 5,000 Turks were killed and wounded and 7,000 taken prisoners, while the Russian loss was under 3,000. The consequence of this success is expected to be a more vigorous attack upon Erzeroum, were Mukhtar Pasha still maintains a strongly defensive attitude, and even a march westward through Asia Minor to Gallipoli is spoken of as a possible event. No public announcement of the fall of Kars has been made at Constantinople, and it is feared that when made it may cause a dangerous excitement. From Plevna nothing of importance has been heard. The Russians have continued to strengthen their positions around the place, and there have been several engagements between detached forces, Chakir Pasha claiming to have defeated an attack upon one of his positions near Orkhanie. Mehemet Ali who has been placed in command of the relieving force, is engaged in organizing his troops at Sofia, and there are reasons for believing that an attempt will shortly be made by Osman Pasha to cut his way from Plevna. Upon the Lom there has been nothing beyond mere outpost encounters; but Suleiman Pasha appears to be preparing for more active operations. In the Shipka Pass the artillery duel has been resumed without any decisive result.

The Montenegrins have not yet succeeded in taking the citadel of Antivari, but Spuz has yielded to their attack.

Ministerial Councils have been held at Constantinople under the presidency of the Sultan, but nothing has resulted to indicate an intention of relaxing warlike efforts. The elections to the Turkish Parliament were held on Sunday, and in the capital six Mussulmans and four Christians were returned.

The attitude of Servia continues to be uncertain, but efforts are being made at Belgrade to induce that State to take an active share in the war against Turkey.

The new Russian loan is said to be obtaining few subscribers in Germany or France, but that a considerable amount will be taken in Holland.

The French Ministerial crisis is not yet terminated. The Chamber of Deputies having, on Friday, voted a Commission of Inquiry into the acts of the Government in connexion with the late elections, a motion has since been discussed in the Senate giving a qualified approval of the conduct of the Ministers, which was ultimately carried by a majority of 22. This result has greatly excited the Republican party, and in the Chamber a threat to withhold supplies has already been made. The Ministers have tendered their resignations, which the Marshal has accepted, and it is understood that a new Cabinet is being formed from the Right and Centre parties, but this combination meets with no approval from the majority of the Chamber.

Further medical opinions have been obtained respecting the health of the Pope, and no immediate apprehensions are entertained; but arrangements are being made at the Vatican to provide for the event of a Papal vacancy. Cardinal Manning has arrived in Rome, and is mentioned as one of those who have a prospect of succeeding Pius IX.

The Austrian Government has invited Great Britain to enter into a commercial treaty upon the basis of the most favoured nation.

The United States House of Representatives has accepted the Senate Amendment to the Army Bill, fixing the number of the Federal troops at 25,000 men.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOGOT, Nov. 22 (Russian Official Despatch).—In yesterday's fighting on Mount Nicholas in the Schipka Pass the Russian loss was fourteen men killed and forty wounded.

RUSSIAN PEACE RUMOURS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The *Golos* prints an article expressing pleasure at the increasing prevalence of peace rumours, which it appears to intimate are not altogether unfounded, and at the prospect of the Czar's early return to his capital. The proposed departure of Count Pahlen, the Minister of Justice, to the seat of war it regards as a peaceful symptom, since his object is to obtain the Czar's sanction for a reform of the judicial system which is to be carried

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out after the war is over. The same journal also announces that a general reform of the military system has been decided upon.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENS FOR ERZEROUM.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.

A number of ships of war have been sent to Tunis to convey thence the reinforcements destined for Erzeroum. The authorities of Erzeroum have retired to Erzingan.

THE FIGHTING ON THE LOM.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

SHUMLA, Nov. 23.

The Turkish troops destroyed the Russian magazine and provisions at Pyrgos and Mecka.

The Softas in Constantinople have formed two battalions of volunteers.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

VIENNA, Thursday Night.

On Monday the Turks advanced from Schumla, Rustchuk, and Kadikoi in three columns, and attacked the Russian 12th Corps in the positions of Pyrgos and Gelshesme. Osman Bey, with five battalions, 12 guns, and six squadrons from Jovan Ciftlik, and Ibrahim Pasha, with four battalions, four guns, and two squadrons from Krasna, took Gelsheme. Simultaneously, Selim and Delevir Pashas, with seven battalions, eight guns, and three squadrons, attacked Pyrgos. Abdullah Bey's skirmishers stormed the trenches of Pyrgos with the bayonet, and the second regiment stormed the second entrenched Russian lines on Mecka heights. The Russians left all their stores, and the Turks burnt them. The purpose of the battle was to reconnoitre the forces before Biela. During the conflict the Russian batteries on the Roumanian shore cannonaded the Turkish right wing. The guns at Rustchuk answered this cannonade. The losses are said to amount to 1,300 Russians and 300 Turks.

PERA, Thursday Evening.

Despatches from Suleiman announce further fighting on the line of the Lom. The Ottoman tactics are, whilst maintaining a strong defensive position, to harass the enemy by widespread and oft-repeated attacks. The most interesting incident occurred in the vicinity of Pyrgos. A Turkish reconnoitring party of seven battalions of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, with a field battery, attacked the positions near Pyrgos, and drove the Russians out of their redoubts after an obstinate resistance. They burnt all the stores and blew up the magazines. The enemy's loss is supposed to be 1,300 killed. The action was fought on Monday last.

Great activity prevails on the Varna Railway. Trains of ammunition and provisions leave daily. A rocket detachment has gone to the front. Hard fighting is expected soon.

THE CAPTURE OF RAHOVA.

(*Standard's Special Correspondent.*)

BUCHAREST, Nov. 21.

This morning at nine o'clock the Roumanian flag was hoisted on the citadel of Rahova, which had been captured after three days' fighting. It was attacked on two sides by Roumanian troops under Colonel Slaniceano and severely bombarded; and at last it was stormed with great courage and determination by young soldiers, many of whom had not before been under fire. The Turks fled on the side which was not invested, and retreated towards Lom Palanka, pursued by the Roumanians. The losses were considerable on both sides.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 22.

A despatch from Beket, dated the 21st, says:—"Our army passed the Danube yesterday morning at seven o'clock, and at ten occupied Rahova. The Turks offered a stout resistance, but they were not numerous—only about a thousand strong—and were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our soldiery.

"A very thick fog, such as now prevails almost constantly along the course of the river, favoured their retreat, which was in the direction of Lom Palanka.

"We have captured in Rahova a large quantity of ammunition and food. The population received our troops with joy.

"General Lupu has taken measures to put the fortifications of the place in a good state, and to throw up temporary fortifications in the neighbourhood.

"A column has been sent in the direction of Lom Palanka in pursuit of the fugitive Ottoman troops.

"We have already at Rahova an Army Corps of considerable strength, and it can be sensibly reinforced without delay in case of need, for we have reserves here."

A Russian telegram from Asia states that the column which marched from Kars after the capture of that town will arrive at Deve Boyun on Nov. 25 or 26.

It is stated that the Cossacks have already cut the telegraphic communication from Erzeroum to the west. A telegram from Vienna reports that instructions have been sent from Constantinople to Moukhtar Pasha to the effect that should Russian reinforcements arrive before Erzeroum he is to abandon that city and fall back upon Karaujuk, or, if necessary, upon Karabujuk, seven hours' march further to the west. Should the Russians turn the latter position, he is to fall back upon Diarbekir, and organise a new army.

The Porte denies a rumour which has been current of the capture of Orkanie by the Russians. Baker and Nebjib Pashas have been attached to the staff of Mehemet Ali Pasha. Chefket Pasha is ill at Philippopolis, and has asked permission to return to Constantinople. The Kashgar envoy has had an audience of the Sultan.

Raouf Pasha has sent the following despatch to the Seraskierate, dated from the Shipka Pass, Nov. 19. Since the last engagement there has been intermittent artillery and musketry fire. We have ascertained on inquiry that Plevna resists heroically, inflicting terrible losses on the Russians at every assault. Suleiman Pasha is engaged to-day in a great battle with the Russians in the direction of Tirnova.

The reconnaissances on the Lom on Nov. 19 were very successful. In the first movement on the right, four battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, supported by four guns, under Ibrahim Pasha, left Krasna; at the same time five battalions of infantry, with two batteries of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, under Osman Bey, went out from Jovan Tchiflik, and attacked Gul Tchesme simultaneously. After a sharp fight the Russians left their redoubts and fell back some distance. In the second reconnaissance the Rustchuk and Kadikoi divisions moved forward between Gor Monastir and Biela, and drove the enemy back some distance. The Turks also advanced upon Pyrgos. After a sharp fight they took the heights above the village at the point of the bayonet, and occupied the Russian second line of the defence. In all, the Russians lost about 1,500 men. Skirmishing between the outposts is going on all along the line.

A despatch from Constantinople, received at Vienna, states that after intelligence of the disaster at Kars had been received there the Minister of War urgently recommended that the Standard of the Prophet should be unfurled. The Sultan, it is said, was of opinion that the time had not come for a measure so serious. The Russians had not taken Erzeroum or Adrianople, and if they had, he would rather place himself at the head of his army than take the course recommended.

THE FALL OF KARS.

(OFFICIAL RUSSIAN DESPATCH.)

VERAN KALEH, Nov. 18.

KARS was carried by storm to-day by the Russians. The battle preceding its capture commenced at 8 o'clock yesterday evening and terminated at 8 this morning. Our trophies and losses are not yet known.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

The following details of the capture of Kars are telegraphed to-day from Tiflis and emanate from the Russian Head-quarters. The assault was first fixed for the 13th, but, owing to the bad weather, had to be postponed till Saturday evening. Rigid secrecy was maintained. General Lazareff, chief of the 40th Division, commanded the right wing. He attacked the Hafiz Pasha Fort, situate on a precipitous height. General Count Grabbe, commanding a regiment of Moscow Grenadiers and a regiment of the 39th Division, attacked Kanli Tabia positions, the Suwari Tabia Towers, and the citadel. Meanwhile the brigade recently arrived from Ardahan and a second Moscow Grenadier Regiment under Generals Roop and Komaroff, attacked Ingelt. At 8-30 the attack commenced in the centre.

Count Grabbe was killed at the head of his brigade during the assault on Kanli Tabia. Captain Kinsdmicki entered the redoubt at 11 p.m. The great Hoaene redoubt surrendered early in the morning. Immediately afterwards the three Suwari Tabia Towers and Louvary Fort were carried, and at the same time the Kanli and Hafiz Pasha Forts were taken on the other side. Karadagh Fort was also taken during the morning. The other forts, especially Tillemet and Arab, held out longer. The troops which formed the garrison of the town then fled in the direction of Erzeroum. They formed about 40 battalions. Being overtaken by the Russian Cavalry they were brought back prisoners to the town, which, with all its forts, 300 guns, a large number of flags, munitions and supplies of all kinds, as also money have fallen into the hands of the Russians. The losses of the Turks are 5,000 men killed and wounded and 10,000 prisoners; those of the Russians about 2,700. The victors have taken very little booty. They have spared all the peaceable citizens, women, and children. General Loris Melikoff directed the battle. The Grand Duke Michael was also present. At 11 on Sunday General Loris Melikoff entered the place.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.

The fall of Kars seems to have produced, as well it might, a very great sensation at the Russian Head-quarters in Bulgaria, and to have primarily been the means, in a great measure, of bringing into vogue again the dashing style of warfare, which, since the failures of the spring campaign, both on the Danube and in Armenia, had rather come into discredit. The disasters in both quarters were attributed to the insufficiency of the forces engaged, out of all proportion, it was contended, to the boldness of the strategical plans. This defect, however, has now been remedied, it is thought, not only in Armenia, but likewise in the European theatre of war; and thus, instead of the cautious and systematic mode of operations lately adopted, the resumption of bolder measures would seem to have found favour with the Muscovites as more certain to lead to speedy and decisive results. The expedition of General Gourko across the Balkans may have been premature, but it had the advantage of putting the Russians in possession of one of the best, and certainly the shortest lines across the Balkans into the very heart of Roumelia, and the efforts to retain this route, in spite of the risk the Russian Army for some time ran of having its communications cut, leave little doubt that the plan of using the Shipka Pass as the medium of operations in Roumelia was never for an instant lost sight of. As soon, therefore, as sufficient reinforcements had come up to strengthen the army of the Cesarewitch on the Jantra, and make that line secure against and offensive Turkish movement, and, on the other hand, to augment the force before Plevna, whose task it was to deal with Osman Pasha, all surplus troops were sent down in the direction of Tirnova, so as to concentrate there, not a flying corps, as in spring, but a field army for operating across the Balkans.

As far as can be gathered from the fragmentary information at hand, there would now seem to be concentrated in and about Tirnova five Divisions of Infantry, two Brigades of Rifles and two Divisions of Cavalry. Were these at their normal war strength, they would form an army of about 75,000 men, with over 200 guns. Although the troops of the 8th Corps and the Rifle Brigades have borne the brunt of the fighting for the Shipka, their effective has doubtless been more or less made up, as in the case of the Divisions before Plevna, which, we hear, have again nearly reached their normal war footing. From 55,000 to 60,000 men, therefore, will probably not be too high an estimate of the forces available for an advance across the Balkans through the Shipka Pass. This force also not only commands the Shipka, but the neighbouring passes. On the left those of Tirnova, Hankoi, and Elena fell into the hands of the Russians on their first advancing into Roumelia under Gourko, and have been maintained ever since. About a fortnight or three weeks ago, too, it may be remembered, shortly after occupying the Orkhanie road, the Russian Cavalry made a dash at the Teteven Pass, to the right of the Shipka, and easily got possession of it; while a few days back it was announced that two companies had, by a turning movement, secured the Rosalita Pass, leading over the Kalofer Balkan into the Upper Tundja valley. The means are thus given not only to protect the Shipka against any turning movement from the South, but, if need be, to support any Russian advance through this pass by operating on the flank and rear of the Turkish positions.

With the cautious councils of late prevailing at the Russian Head-quarters, it is not surprising that the fall of Plevna should be looked upon as the favourable time for a march across the Balkans, as it would release the Russo-Roumanian force there, and enable a large part of it to co-operate, by a movement on Sofia, perhaps, with the Army of Tirnova. On the other hand, the preparation of the Turks for the relief of Plevna, difficult as it was to ascertain what strength they could really muster, were calculated to infuse still greater caution into the Russian plans, and in order more surely to frustrate the intended succour, and, if possible, involve the relieving host in the same catastrophe with the army of Osman Pasha, part of the forces intended to cross the Shipka Pass were moved in the direction of Selvi and Lovatz. Now, again, however, at the Russian Head-quarters the victories in Asia seem to have exercised an intoxicating influence, and warm partisans are found of the bolder plan of not waiting for the decisive blow before Plevna, choosing instead the moment when the Turkish army of relief begins its forward march for making a dash across the Balkans on Adrianople. The advocates of this project urge that no more favourable opportunity than the present could be found for the invasion of Roumelia, when the Turks intend making a supreme effort to save Osman Pasha's army, and have with this view stripped the country south of the Balkans of the larger part of the troops collected there. No danger is apprehended from Mehemet Ali, as the Russian force available for counter-operations would be numerically superior to the Turks even if Osman Pasha, against all probability, should succeed in uniting with the late Serdar Ekrem. Those in favour of a bold advance across the Balkans think this might be the best away of paralyzing the relief operations, as it would cause a panic in Constantinople, and might even result in causing the hasty recall of part at least, if not the whole, of Mehemet Ali's force. All this sounds plausible enough, and it might be good calculation, too, if the Turkish armies in Europe were in the same demoralized plight as Mukhtar's men were after the battle before Kars; but there is no reason to suppose that this process of disintegration has set in, and it is hard to suppose, therefore, that the Muscovites will have it all their own way a second time.—*Times.*

The *Daily News'* correspondent, writing on Nov. 20, says:—

"Yesterday the Grand Duke Michael made his solemn entry into Kars, and received the homage of the inhabitants. He then proceeded to the citadel, where he entertained his officers at breakfast. Afterwards he visited Forts Hafiz and Kanli. In the plain the dead, both Russians and Turks, were still unburied, but the wounded had been removed. The Grand Duke thanked the troops in the name of the Emperor, passing in review several battalions, and the artillery paraded before the conquered fortifications. It is ascertained now that the garrison was above 20,000 strong. Only 18,000 Russians were employed in the attack. The town is full of Turkish sick and wounded, in a filthy and neglected condition. Medical assistance is sadly wanted. Typhoid fever is spreading. The cold is intense. To-morrow the staff will go to Kars. Tartars and other mounted militiamen are still pillaging unchecked, but order will be restored to-day. Great difficulties are experienced with the numerous Turkish sick and the prisoners."

The official returns of the killed and wounded were published at St. Petersburg on Nov. 20. Amongst the officers killed are Major-Genl. Count Grabbe, General Belinsky, commanding the 3rd (Pernau) Regt. of Grenadiers; Col. Butschkiew, of the 131st Piatigorsky Regt. of Infantry, and Major Geritsch, commanding officer of the 1st Caucasus Rifle Battalion. Lieut.-Col. Prince Melikoff, commander of the 4th Caucasus Rifle Battalion, has since died of his wounds.

THE CAPTURE OF KARS.

(*Times, Special Correspondent.*)

Now that Kars has fallen it is permissible to give you a more detailed description of the fortress, which as long as it remained in Turkish hands it would have been manifestly unfair to disclose. A slight sketch of its history may be acceptable to some, for, besides the fact that it is connected with one of the brightest episodes in the annals of the British Army, Kars has for more than three centuries played an important part in all questions relating to the sovereignty of Armenia. According to local traditions it was a city of some importance and the capital of a province during the reign of Tiridates II., in the year A.D. 259. The first authentic record we have of its value as a military post is in the year 1580, when the Sultan, Amurath III., divining its strategic qualities, built the Itch Kale, or Citadel, which is standing to this day. The possession of this fort gave him an inestimable advantage in carrying on the war with Persia, which in 1590 resulted in the session to the Osmanlis of Georgia and Tabriz. The foresight of Amurath showed itself two centuries later, when Nadir Shah, on the 3rd of June, 1735, having signally overthrown Topal Osman, marched triumphantly on the fortress, which withstood all his efforts. To this day the remains of his vast encampment were pointed out, which contained, so I was informed, 90,000 men. In 1807, during the campaign with Russia, the fortress was again besieged, and again did the valour of the Moslems conspicuously shine forth. Three assaults were successfully repulsed and the siege finally raised. On the 20th of June, 1828, Paskievitch, having crossed the frontier at Djamooshli on the 14th, took up his position at Mazardjik and Katchuk Kui, on the Erzeroum road, and invested the place. The garrison consisted of 11,000 men, while 151 guns were mounted on the walls. The Russian troops numbered 18 battalions, nine squadrons of Dragoons, seven regiments of Cossacks, with 56 guns. At dawn on the 23rd the Russian batteries, which had been constructed on the south-eastern side of the place, opened fire, while the assaulting columns, three in number, moved on the Karadagh, to the east, the Orta Kapi quarter to the south, and to the heights on the west of the Kars stream. At 8 a.m. the Russian troops were in possession of all but the Citadel, which before noon surrendered. The Turkish loss amounted to 2,200 killed and wounded, 9,000 prisoners, among whom was Emmin Pasha, the commandant; 22 mortars, 129 guns, while the vast magazines fell into the hands of the victors, whose casualties amounted to 413 killed and wounded. At this time the fortifications consisted of an irregular quadrilateral figure, the north-eastern face of which followed the course of the crest of the perpendicular cliffs on the right bank of the Kars Tchai; the western extremity was flanked by the citadel, a massive masonry building on a knoll commanding everything within range, ascended by 300 steps; the eastern end by a lofty circular tower. The eastern and western faces ran due south for about 320 yards and were connected by the southern rampart, about 500 yards in length. The south-eastern angle was protected by the Yussaf Pasha Redoubt. The Karadagh Hill, which lies to the east, at a distance of nearly a mile, and which commands the fortifications as well as the town, had been occupied, and a redoubt, containing 14 guns, thrown up. It was the success of the column attacking this fort which obtained no aid from the fire of the Citadel, that compelled the garrison of the fortress to surrender. In 1830, at the peace of Adrianople, Kars, Ardahan, and Erzeroum, all of which fell into Paskievitch's hands, were once more ceded to the Turks.

In 1855 Kars once more found itself besieged by the Russians. The commander of the Muscovite forces was Mouravieff, who had been a General of Division under Paskievitch in 1829, while the Turkish General was one Vasif Pasha, ably seconded by Sir Fenwick Williams and General Kmety. A desperate assault on the 29th of September was repulsed with frightful slaughter, the Russians leaving 5,000 dead on the ground, while the Turkish loss amounted to 373 killed and 631 wounded. But on the 25th of November, owing to the supineness of Selim Pasha at Erzeroum and lack of energy of Omar Pasha to the north, the garrison was starved into submission, upwards of 2,000 men having actually died of hunger. Since the days of Paskiewitch the works had been much strengthened, and, thanks to the untiring energy of Sir. Fenwick Williams and his subordinates Lake, Teesdale, Thompson, and Zohrab, extensive earthworks had been thrown up on the north of the Kars Tchai as well as to the south of the town. The hills on the western face, which ran, generally speaking, in a northerly direction, were defended by a line of works called the Tahmasp Batteries. In the centre was a redoubt named after its commandant Teesdale Tabia. The southernmost battery was within range of the river the northern one close on the village of Tchakmak. These were again defended by an inner line of works, styled the English Tabia. The eastern banks of the Kars Tchai were guarded by the Arab and Karadagh Forts, while to the south of the town an intrenchment connecting the Hafiz Tabia on the south-east angle with the Kanli Tabia on the south-west, and then running up to the Takmash Lines, completed the chain.

The position taken up by the present work is very much what it was in 1855. The northern face stretches from the Veli Pasha in the north-west corner on the left bank of the Kars Tchai to the Arab, or Kara-paltah, on the right bank in the north-east corner, thence the line runs nearly due south to the Karadagh Fort, across the plain, still in a southerly direction, to the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, where, branching off to the west the line of intrenchments meets the Kanli Tabia at a distance of about 3,000 yards; then, bearing north-west, we have the Suwarri Tabia, on the eastern bank of the river; and on the Tahamasp Hill, a mile north-west, we have the strongest fort in the place, which takes its name from the hill on which it stands. To the north of this we have the Tek Tabia, the Laz Tabia, and the Veli Pasha Tabia, while between it and the Arab Tabia, are the Mookhliss, and Blum Forts. There are three advanced works, one 800 yards north of the Mookhliss, which, with its supports, enfilades the Kars Tchai ravine; on econtaining two mortars, one mile north-east of the Arab; and one 900 yards east of the Karadagh Fort. This work is constructed on a solid masonry plinth some 15ft. in height, and commands the redan in its front, which is open at the gorge. The redan is armed with four 12 and one 15 centimetre guns; while the fort in its rear contains but one 15-centimetre and three 8-centimetre pieces. The Kara-paltah redan is of irregular construction, thrown up to suit the ground; it contains three 15-centimetre, two 12-centimetre, two heavy mortars, and 6 field pieces. The profile is very slight; the gorge is open, but a long traverse runs down the centre of the work, against which the garrison have improvised hasty bomb-proof shelter huts. Otherwise the men on both these works live in tents. None of the parapets in the works were revetted when I went over them, except in the Hafiz, Kanli, and Suwarri Tabias, where the gods were laid on vertically, not horizontally. The Karadagh position was considered the key of the work. It commanded the citadel which contained all the ordnance stores, and the town which contained the commissariat magazines, and yet it presented every facility for a night attack. Neither of the forts on this face had ditches, they had no flanking defence for their parapets, nor did they offer to each other mutual support. I am aware that according to our acceptation of the term they ought not to be termed forts; but as they have illegally assumed the title we may let them retain it. All along the slopes of the Karadagh Hill are innumerable folds in the ground, affording cover to any number of men. Advancing up these the assaulting columns might creep unnoticed (for such a thing as an outlying picket is unknown in the Turkish Army) and overpower the garrison of the forts before help could arrive. We know that prior to the assault Hafiz Pasha Tabia had been abandoned and that the southern extremity of the town was undefended save by the line of intrenchments of very slight profile which ran from fort to fort. The trous de loup were constructed on the most approved plan for conversion into rifle pits by an intelligent enemy; in fact, on the southern and eastern faces Kars was quite open to assault.

We know that after the battle of the Aladja Dagh Mukhtar Pasha was only able to leave 10,000 men in the place. These, though sufficient to carry on ordinary siege duties, were by no means enough to man the defences to repel an assault directed on more faces than one. It must be remembered that the banks of the Kars Tchai are excessively steep, and that it takes a regiment nearly two hours to march from the eastern to the western forts, so that reinforcements could not readily be thrown from one position into another: a feint on the Thamasp Tabia would necessitate the garrison of that portion of the fortress remaining on the alert, while the weak detachments in the Karadagh position might be overpowered by superior numbers without it being possible for the commandant of the Thamasp to detach a man to help them.

In July, when the garrison amounted to 20,000 men, Hussan Avni Pasha found that number was too small, and gave it as his opinion that at least 40 strong battalions were necessary for the proper defence of the place, I had no opportunity of ascertaining the perimetre, but from what I saw of the works I should think 30,000 men would not be one too many to effectually defend Kars. Insufficiently manned, the number of guns was absurdly small. It will scarcely be believed, but only 20 guns, all told, could be brought to bear on an assaulting column moving up to attack the Karadagh and Kara-paltah works, and as these could be exposed to a flank as well as direct fire from Russian batteries until the troops were within a few yards of the embrasures, the chances in favour of the attack succeeding (especially when the Hafiz Pasha Tabia was abandoned) were manifold. There were in Kars last September a total of 157 siege guns and mortars. Of these 11 were 15-centimetre Krupps, 27 12-centimetre Krupps, 18 6 inch muzzle-loading shunt guns, some 13-inch mortars, while the remainder were old muzzleloading pieces. There were also 40 six-pounder Krupp field guns, and 20 four-pounder pieces, mounted in the works, with 30 unhorsed light guns of this latter calibre in the various small earth-works dotted about the outer line of intrenchments.

To me the fall of Kars by assault in the actual circumstances is a matter of no surprise. If well provisioned, it would stand a siege for ever. The batteries cannot be enfiladed—they cannot be commanded. Situated as nearly all are on the crest of a mountain, the casualties in their garrisons are necessarily small, for the majority of shot either pass over the works or bury themselves in the hillside below them. With a powerful garrisons, strong reserves, and ready means of communication between the eastern and western systems of fortification, the place would be impregnable, but with a garrison scarcely sufficient to man the intrenchments, from the Arab to the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, it is not to be wondered that Kars has fallen.

In less than a fortnight the bulk of Melikoff's Army can be on the heights of the DeviBoyun, and although I am not one of those who consider Erzeroum a semi-fortified town, for its outwoks are far stronger than those of Kars and its *enceinte* of a most massive construction, yet with the very small garrison Mukhtar Pasha has at his disposal I predict he will see the inexpediency of exposing his army to another assault, but will evacuate the place and endeavour to organize at Barburt or Erzingan a corps with which to operate in the coming spring. That he can ever hope to rest Ardahan and Kars (or Erzeroum, should it fall into their hands) from the Russians, I doubt, nor can I believe that what they captured in 1829, in 1855, and in 1877 will ever again be ceded to Turkey. Might is right: by that right Russia three times has conquered Armenia; by it she will retain it, until a stronger than she wrests it from her.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

The fall of Kars for the moment not only absorbs the military, but, in a great measure, the political interest. As regards the former aspect of the question, the details hitherto received are sufficient to enable us to form a general idea of the course of events. During the first investment this year, from April 28 till July 19, the bulk of the Russian forces as well as the Head-quarters, were on the left bank of the river, which seemed to indicate that Loris Melikoff meant to follow the example of Mouravieff, and direct his chief efforts against the strongest northern forts. It was only towards the end of the investment that Melikoff passed with the bulk of his troops across the river, but without making any effort on the right bank. This time, however, from the first the south side of the *enceinte* on the right bank seems to have been chosen, as the weakest, and, therefore, most assailable point. During the first investment the Turkish garrison consisted of 29 battalions of Infantry, 600 Horse, five batteries of Field Guns, 2,000 Artillerymen, with 230 siege guns and mortars—in all, about 18,000 men. After the catastrophe of the 15th of October, Mukhtar Pasha left 30 battalions to garrison Kars; but as these had all been engaged in the different engagements during summer, their numbers can scarcely have amounted to more than from 10,000 to 12,000 men, which, in view of the great extent of the works, was so small a force that it would have required unusual talent in their commander so to dispose it as to have always a sufficient number at the decisive point. The late commander, Ferik (Lieut-General) Hussain Pasha, was likewise in possession during the first investment. The mere defence then was easy enough, the attack being very weak, and even the bombardment did scarcely any damage to the northern forts, against which it was mainly directed; but, though much stronger then than now, Hussain Pasha did nothing to show his capacity as a commander. The Russian investing force was not much stronger than his own, and yet he hardly ever made any attempt at a sortie, or tried to co-operate with the army of Mukhtar when he came to his relief.

Although Russian bulletins have spoken of the bombardment of Kars, there are no *data* which would enable us to judge how far the attack was thus prepared. As the heights in the south, which may have been used for raising batteries, are lower than the northern forts, it does not seem probable that the bombardment should have much contributed to success. Against the north side a demonstration only seems to have been made under Generals Roop and Komaroff on the English Tabia, on the right flank, near the river. We do not hear, at any rate, of the attack having had any result, and it was probably only meant to distract the attention of the Turks, and thus prevent their sending timely reinforcements to the south side, where the chief attack was planned. Scanty as are the details of the assault, they seem to leave no doubt that the Russians penetrated between the Hafiz Pasha and Kanlt forts, where there was an entrenched camp, which, being only an earthwork open behind, could be taken in rear as soon as the Russians had succeeded in breaking through the *enceinte* connecting it on the one side with the Hafiz Pasha, and on the other with Kanli Tabia. This line once broken, the intrenched camp could be all the more easily surrounded and attacked, as in the night when the assault was made neither the forts close by, much less those on the northern side, could render any assistance. When this position was taken there seems to have been utter confusion, for this can only explain the successive capture or surrender of the other forts on the south side, each of which commanded the invaded ground, and accounts for the senseless way in which the troops holding the northern forts left these and made an attempt to escape by the road to Erzeroum, allowing themselves to be stopped by Cavalry. The assault was a daring and brilliant deed on the part of the Russians, but it could only succeed against a commander who had to all appearance completely lost his head, and against troops still demoralized by the Aladja Dagh defeat.

As for the political aspect of the fall of Kars, it can hardly as yet be contemplated. With the existing antipathy to those at the head of affairs, the disastrous news may now let loose the storm which has long been gathering against them in the capital, and may thus exercise a considerable influence on the destinies of the Turkish Empire. Kars has always been looked upon by the Ottomans as the great bulwark of Asiatic Turkey and, in spite of its repeated misfortunes, has always had a kind of reputation for impregnability in their eyes. It will be difficult, indeed to convince people that it has not fallen by treachery. We have not yet heard that the disaster has become known in Constantinople, but the evil tidings can scarcely be long concealed. Apart from the effect which the fall of Kars may produce on the Turks themselves, the influence likely to be exercised on the Russian side likewise should not be overlooked. On the very eve, indeed, of the catastrophe, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* published a letter from St. Petersburg saying it ought not to be expected that in case Turkey wages war to extremities, the Russian people would be satisfied with the moral gain for which alone they first began the struggle, and the fall of Kars is likely to turn the Muscovite mind in the direction indicated by this St. Petersburg correspondent. We have already had the distinct declaration of the Emperor that he did not aim at any fresh accession of territory in Europe; but, apart from this, the opposition likely to be encountered from the other Powers may be deemed too serious an obstacle for him to attempt making any such gain. Not so, however, in the case of an additional Province to round off his territories in the Caucasus. Military possessions would seem to be the primary condition for the attainment of this object, and the capture of Kars, by giving Russia a firm footing in Armenia, is a great step in the desired direction. Even if Batoum and Erzeroum held out—nay, even if the Turks succeeded in driving their enemy once more across the frontier, they can hardly hope to get the Russians out of Kars again.

In the meantime, according to a letter in the *Presse* from Tiflis giving an account of the fall of the fortress, the Russian Army in Asia does not mean to be satisfied with Kars or Erzeroum either, and in the Council of War held the day before yesterday in the captured stronghold General Filipoff, the Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Grand Duke Michael, who last year went all through Asia Minor, earnestly pleaded for the closer investment of Erzeroum and for a forward march into Asia Minor, as an operation quite feasible and likely to lead to most decisive results. It may seem strange that what passed in the Council of War should have been known next day in Tiflis; but it would not at all be surprising had the Chief of the Staff, after such a brilliant success as the capture of Kars, entertained the most ambitious plans, and, were it summer instead of the beginning of winter, there is no knowing how far his confidence might be realized. As it is, the Tiflis correspondent does not know whether the plan will be acted upon or not, but he announces that the day after the capture of Kars 15,000 men, to be commanded by Melikoff himself, began their march to join the Army before Erzeroum.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A Paris telegram, dated Nov. 20, says:—

It was announced by several of the papers some time ago that Vicomate d'Harcourt, Secretary to the Presidency had been sent by the Marshal to England, on a mission to the Prince Imperial. This was contradicted at the time; but on Sunday the *Ordre*, M. Roher's organ, published a letter addressed by "A Statesman among our Friends" to the Prince Imperial, containing the following passage:—

"I am assured that recently M. Emanuel d'Harcourt, yielding, doubtless unconsciously, to his feeling of justice, if not of devotion, towards the Empire and towards you, sought an opportunity in England of seeing and greeting you. He spoke to you of France, knowing that this was the surest way of directly reaching your heart. He expressed to you, it is said, with a respectful freedom which you render easy to any one, some doubts as to the result of a *plebiscite* if it was resorted to in 1880. Shall I be indiscreet in saying what your Highness replied, and pardon my thus disturbing the silence which you maintain amid our trials? You said, 'She *plebiscite* is right, and any power will be ephemeral as long as right has not recovered its force. I shall bow to its reply. I only ask that the question be put.'"

This passage was, of course, quoted and commented on by the press; and to-day the Havas agency says:—"Several papers relate that M. Emanuel d'Harcourt went over to England last summer for the purpose of meeting the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon, and narrate the details of a conversation held between the Prince and the Secretary of the Presidency. We are authorised to declare that these papers have been led into an error, and that the rumours of which they have become the echo are incorrect."

Now, what really occurred was this:—Vicomte d'Harcourt, being on a visit to his father, the French Ambassador in London, during the recess, spent an evening at the house of an English nobleman at Cowes. The Prince Imperial was also among the company, and to him during the evening the Prince of Wales introduced M. d'Harcourt. The conversation lasted about half an hour, and was held in the presence of the whole company. What may have been said, of course, is unknown, unless it is the substance of the conversation referred to by the *Ordre*. It may evidently, therefore, be denied that M. de Harcourt went to England to meet the Prince Imperial.

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